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RE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy a possible showers. Temp. 19-12 (66-54). sday, cloudy with possible showers. LON-: Wednesday, showers. Temp. 14-10 (57-50). sday, variable. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: nesday, cloudy. Temp. 22-17 (72-63). NEW E: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 24-16 (75-61). DITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	15 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 5	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£2
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	L.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D



United Press International.
PARIS VISIT—Kamal Jumblat at his news conference.

On Intervention in Lebanon

Jumblat, Fahmy Pleas Are Rejected by Paris

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 5 (WP).—France has in effect rejected a desperate appeal from Egypt and the leader of Lebanese leftists, Kamal Jumblat, to intervene in the Lebanese civil war and to pressure Syria into halting its military campaign.

Weekend visits to Paris by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Mr. Jumblat were described by informed sources as "last-resort" missions, whose failure suggests that the Lebanese leftists and Palestinian guerrillas have begun a search for a face-saving surrender in the 18-month-old civil war.

Mr. Jumblat asserted at a press conference that he was optimistic, after his meetings here with French government officials and opposition political leaders, that peace could be achieved.

But he nevertheless left the impression that he came away from the visit empty-handed and had failed to achieve his acknowledged goal of getting France "to take a much more definite stand in the face of the Syrian threat to invade completely" the territory still held by the Lebanese leftists and the Palestinians.

Privately, a dejected Mr. Jumblat told Arab sources that he was appealing to France to intervene to stop the "massacres" of his supporters that he fears if the Syrians resume their advance on west Beirut.

No 'Initiative'

Although officials here have said that France, the former mandate power in Lebanon, is prepared to consider calling a peace conference, French presidential spokesman Jean-Pierre Lecat made clear France's lack of enthusiasm for getting involved in the war by saying today that "the French government at present is not taking any initiative of its own."

Speaking in Tehran at the beginning of an official visit to Iran by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French leader's spokesman also took the unusual step of publicly contradicting the head of another state.

He said that Mr. Giscard was not considering sending troops to join an Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and was not contemplating personal involvement in a proposed Arab summit meeting to seek ways of ending the war—an involvement suggested by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on U.S. television last night.

Mr. Jumblat suggested in his remarks today that he was seeking French help to counterbalance U.S. support for the expanding Syrian presence in Lebanon.

Policies Cohere

French and U.S. policy on the Middle East were frequently in conflict under Mr. Giscard's predecessors. But the failure by Mr. Fahmy and Mr. Jumblat to stir any interest here in a separate French position seemed to underscore the new community of interests in U.S. and French foreign policies.

The turn to France is in itself an important sign of the desperation of Egypt, which supports the Palestinians and leftists against Syria, and of Mr. Jumblat. The leftists have frequently accused France of supporting the Christian rightists' militias aligned with Syria in the war, but over the past weekend Mr. Jumblat asked the French to resurrect their offer to send troops to Lebanon.

Mr. Jumblat originally rejected the proposal when it was made last spring, while his forces held the upper hand. The French have now attached so many conditions *to sending troops into the conflict* that the offer is considered by diplomats to be dead.

Battle in Beirut

BEIDUT, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Rightists and leftists battled throughout central Beirut with machine guns and mortars today while the Moslem radio reported "important progress in efforts in Damascus to arrange truce talks between

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Schmidt to Stay

Partners Renew Bonn Coalition

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 5.—West Germany's two governing political parties formally agreed today to continue their coalition despite the severe setback they suffered in Sunday's national election.

In separate interviews, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic party, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Free Democratic party advised President Walter Scheel that they were prepared to work together again when the new Bundestag (parliament) organizes for a new four-year term on Dec. 14.

Their announcements assure that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be re-elected by the Bundestag. Under the Constitution, Mr. Scheel, an FDP member who was elected President in 1974 with the support of the SPD, is required to call on the leader who can command a Bundestag majority to be chancellor.

Mr. Schmidt will be able to count on the 221 SPD and 31 FDP members to provide an eight-seat majority in the 496-seat Bundestag. His previous majority was 45 seats.

Coalition Proposal

The announcements ended the hopes of Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, of persuading the FDP to switch sides to form a liberal-conservative coalition.

With its Bavarian partner party, the Christian Social Union, the CDU made dramatic gains in the election to become the largest single party in the Bundestag, with 244 seats.

Mr. Kohl went to see Mr. Scheel yesterday to urge that the CDU be called on to form the new government. He said his party had made a formal offer of coalition with the FDP.

Mr. Genscher, who is the country's foreign minister, told reporters that the FDP leaders and parliamentary members were unanimous in their determination to continue their coalition.

Even so, Mr. Genscher added, he would meet as invited with Mr. Kohl to discuss the political situation. "It would be bad style not to see him," Mr. Genscher said.

The FDP now holds four of 15 Cabinet posts, a substantial proportion considering it has only 15 per cent of the coalition's parliamentary seats.

It will hold the same proportion of seats in the new Bundestag majority, but can expect to get additional patronage in the form of more top-level posts in the new government.

In the state of Hesse, long an SPD stronghold, the local FDP also decided to continue its state coalition with the SPD. This decision means that the state's delegation to the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament, which is indirectly elected, will continue to support the Cabinet.

The CDU has a small majority in the Bundesrat now and can block some major legislation even when it has been approved by the Bundestag.

(© Los Angeles Times).



United Press International.
PARTNERS—Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn yesterday after agreeing to continue coalition.

To Set Up Transfer

Smith and Blacks Settle Talks Site

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalist leaders have agreed on a site for a conference to set up an interim multiracial government, British Minister for African affairs Ted Rowlands said today.

Mr. Rowlands declined to name the site, the exact timing or who would attend the meeting. He and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's expert on Africa, Assistant Secretary of State William Schaufele, said that these would be announced later. Convening a conference and its objectives have been the subject of wrangling since Mr. Smith yielded Sept. 24 to Mr. Kissinger's proposals for majority rule in Rhodesia within two years.

(In Salisbury, legislators belonging to Mr. Smith's ruling Rhodesia Front party said that the southern Zambian town of Livingstone near the Rhodesian border was the likliest site for the talks.

Seeking Consensus

Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Schaufele have been traveling through southern Africa in the last week visiting Botswana, South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Rhodesia seeking a consensus on a meeting.

Both envoys said that the meeting would attempt to establish a multiracial interim government to take Rhodesia toward independence under a black government within two years.

They left for Britain this evening.

"All parties agree to a venue... They have identified a suitable venue. I think we can report positively," Mr. Rowlands said.

"We set ourselves this tough target [for a conference in] two weeks. We traveled hopefully and we're still hopeful," the British envoy said.

Asked for an assessment of the conference's chances of success, Mr. Rowlands said, "I think the fact that people want a conference, want one quickly, want to get down to it and have a go at establishing an interim government is a good indication."

Smith, Cabinet Meet

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Mr. Smith and his Cabinet met for eight hours today to discuss arrangements for the conference.

Government sources said that the regular weekly Cabinet meeting also debated domestic issues, but concentrated on yesterday's discussions between Mr. Smith and the British and U.S. envoys.

After yesterday's meeting, Mr. Smith and the diplomats said in a joint statement that it was necessary to convene the conference as soon as possible.

End of Sanctions Urged

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Economic sanctions against Rhodesia should be lifted when an interim government is established there, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland told the General Assembly today.

But until then, it would be right for the international community to continue to enforce the embargo, he said.

There should be no more cause for the international boycott of Rhodesia once the transitional administration is set up, he said in what appeared to be a difference of opinion with some African members, who want to maintain the sanctions pending black majority rule.

Mr. Crosland said that there was "at long, long last" the basis for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and the opportunity must be seized to make real progress toward a truly representative, independent government.

"We cannot afford to let the momentum of the present initiative be lost," he said.



AP.
Leonid Brezhnev during interview on French television.

Good Harvest Is Expected By Brezhnev

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev predicted today that the Soviet Union would enjoy "a very good harvest of grain crops" this year.

His remarks, during a French TV interview aired simultaneously here and in Western Europe, strongly hinted that the 207-million-ton grain target this year will be surpassed even though the potato and cabbage crops are reportedly below plan.

The biggest Soviet grain harvest was 222 million tons in 1973. Last year's 140 million tons was the lowest in a decade and forced Moscow to purchase extensively abroad, including over 13 million tons from the United States. The Russians also committed themselves then to buy 6 to 8 million tons a year for the next five years.

Mr. Brezhnev, nearing 70 years old, looked healthy and spoke forcefully, although with his usual slurring mannerism, as he also repeated known Soviet positions on international issues:

• The Soviet Union has impressive armed forces, he said, but "we are faced with the arms race. Voices sound now and again that NATO's leading power must be 'the strongest in the world'."

• The Soviet Union does not benefit more than other countries from détente, he said. Imports of science and technology are not of decisive importance, he added, since the entire volume of Soviet imports from capitalist countries is less than 1.5 per cent of its gross social product akin to gross national product.

Mr. Brezhnev has not given such a TV interview for a number of years. This one was timed to open "Soviet week" on French TV. French commentator Yves Mourousi asked a half-dozen very general questions at the outset and Mr. Brezhnev answered them in a half-hour monologue.

The reason for showing the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pilots Said Crew Wasn't on Island

Conflict Cited in Mayaguez Reports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The U.S. military assault of an island off Cambodia in the Mayaguez rescue mission last year was ordered despite pilots' reports that most of the crew of the merchant vessel were not there, a congressional study says.

The operation cost the lives of 18 Marines who participated in the island assault. In addition, 23 airmen being lifted from a base in Thailand to join the operation were killed when their helicopter crashed as a result of mechanical failure. Fifty U.S. servicemen were wounded in the assault.

U.S. pilots had already reported that 30 to 40 Caucasions were on a fishing boat and not on Koh Tang, where the Mayaguez, seized earlier by Cambodian patrol boats, had been taken, the report says.

Undetermined Report

But it says that the Local U.S. command relied instead on a report, the basis of which cannot be determined, that the crew or most of it was still on the island.

The study was made by the General Accounting Office for the House International Military and Political Affairs Subcommittee. The panel earlier conducted hearings on the Mayaguez affair.

A top assistant to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Lawrence Eagleburger, accused the GAO in a letter printed in the report of "attempts to second-guess the actions of officials acting under the constraints of time."

The report says that although the pilots' reports that nearly all of the Mayaguez's 40 crew members were on the fishing boat—and not on the island—were passed on to Washington, details were too sketchy to make certain whether some crew members were still on Koh Tang.

The report quotes officials in Washington as having understood that only eight crew members were on the boat.

"We acknowledge the difficulties and uncertainties existing at the time," the GAO said. "But we believe that several available opportunities to try to reduce the major uncertainty during the incident—the location of the Mayaguez crew—were not pursued.

"The crew's location was central to developing a U.S. response," it said.

Crew Released

The crew of the Mayaguez, which had been seized by Cambodian patrol boats on a routine freight-hauling voyage, was released May 15 of last year, about the same time the Marines assaulted Koh Tang Island and U.S. planes bombed a port and airfield on the mainland.

The report says that on May 13, the day after the ship was seized, U.S. jets made low passes and reported back that 30 to 40 possible Caucasians were on a fishing boat.

It quotes defense officials as saying that the pilots' reports were telephoned to Washington. But the report says that too little detail was given to tell decision-makers what the pilots had seen.

As a result, it says, both the Department of State and the Pacific Military Command have since said that they thought only six to nine Caucasians were on the fishing boat and that the rest probably were still on Koh Tang Island.



Associated Press.
ENFORCING CURFEW—Israeli troops patrol the deserted streets of Hebron yesterday.

Religious-Linked Unrest on West Bank

Israeli Cabinet Meeting Called Over Rioting

TEL AVIV, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Israeli Cabinet called a special meeting for tomorrow to discuss rioting and religious tensions on the West Bank of Jordan. Meanwhile, both Jewish and Moslem leaders appealed for calm today.

Israeli newspapers warned of the danger of a religious war between Jews and Arabs as riots continued today on the occupied West Bank.

The southern city of Hebron—scene of religious clashes during the weekend—was still sealed off by security forces and large forces of police and troops patrolled other areas.

Arab youths rioted again in Nablus, the West Bank's biggest town, starting fires and hurling stones at Israeli patrols. According to army sources, the youths attacked a bus carrying Arab workers to Israel, slightly injuring several passengers, and surrounded a tourist bus outside the town until dispersed by soldiers.

Other demonstrations were reported in the nearby towns of Ramallah, Tulkarm and Jenin.

The latest wave of disturbances has been linked to activities of the extremist Gush Emunim movement, led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger, which is trying to re-establish a Jewish presence in Hebron, scene of a massacre of Jews by Arabs in 1929.

Hundreds of young Arabs invaded a synagogue in Hebron's Tomb of the Patriarchs—a shrine sacred to both Jews and Moslems—on Sunday—the day before Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of atonement—and desecrated torahs (sacred scrolls) and other holy objects and smashed furniture.

The Arabs said supporters of Rabbi Levinger had defiled copies of the Koran as their own shrines on Saturday.

Charges Made

Mayor Fahad Kawasmeh of Hebron has charged that about 15 Gush Emunim members, residents of the nearby settlement of Kiryat Arba, went to the shrine Saturday, "tore the Koran and trod on it with their feet."

Earlier this year, Arab anger over Jewish attempts to pray on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, near the site of Moslem shrines, led to three months of rioting on the West Bank.

Israeli newspapers today condemned the destruction done by the Arabs at the Jewish shrine, but some of them blamed the present tensions on Rabbi Levinger.

The trade union newspaper Davar said there was a danger of the events in Hebron escalating into a religious war and called on the government to take strong action.

Deploring the vandalism at the Jewish shrine, it said: "We cannot ignore what led up to it—the desecration of copies of the Koran, and other acts of provocation which Rabbi Levinger and his Gush Emunim feel free to carry out in violation of the avowed policy of the Israeli government."

The independent newspaper Haaretz said Israel's struggle for security was being transformed into an unnecessary dispute between Jewish and Moslem religious extremists.

"The developments in Hebron have not been accidental. The blame for this lies with Rabbi Levinger," the paper said.

The desecrated scrolls will be buried tomorrow, according to Jewish law, at a ceremony in Hebron attended by members of parliament.

Spanish Right Demonstrates After Funeral of Slain Official

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Rightists today turned the funeral of a government official slain by Basque guerrillas into a political demonstration, demanding that the assassins be put "against the wall."

The demonstration came at the end of services for Juan Maria de Araluce y Villar, 59, a member of King Juan Carlos's highest advisory body, the Council of the Realm. He was one of five persons slain yesterday by gunmen in the center of the Basque provincial capital of San Sebastian.

The machine-gun attack on Mr. Araluce's auto and a police car carrying bodyguards was Spain's worst urban guerrilla raid since the 1973 slaying of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco. The same separatist leftist group that killed Mr. Carrero—Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA)—assumed responsibility for the San Sebastian slaying.

A crowd of more than 1,000 rightists streaming from the cathedral gave the straight-arm salute and sang the Falangist battle hymn "Cara Al Sol (Face to the Sun)."

"ETA to the wall," the demonstrators shouted. "Neither forgiveness nor amnesty."

March Across Town

The protesters marched across the town center to the spot where Mr. Araluce was slain and kneeled down to pray.

Later they went on a spree of violence in the center of San Sebastian, attacking customers in bars and emptying cinemas, the national radio said.

Police sources said that more than 100 persons suspected of ties to the ETA have been detained for questioning, but that no leads have emerged yet.

Many of the suspects were rounded up last night when police threw a dragnet over San Sebastian's picturesque Old Quarter.

Operating under a Franco-era anti-terrorist law that empowers them to search homes without a warrant and to hold suspects up to five days, tommy-gun-carrying police cleaned out bars and nightclubs, stopped movie shows and searched whole blocks.

The army's special anti-guerrilla units fanned out in the nearby Pyrenees mountains to virtually seal the border with France.

U.S. Intrigued by Apparent Shift

Moscow Seeks Wider On-Site Inspections

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Senior administration officials said yesterday that they were giving serious attention to a new, unexpected Soviet proposal that could open the way to negotiations for a total ban on underground nuclear explosions.

The new proposal, made by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in a memorandum filed at the United Nations last week, said the Soviet Union was ready to discuss on-site inspection to insure that a treaty prohibiting all underground nuclear weapons tests was being compiled with.

This was the first time since the early 1960s that the Russians had agreed in principle to the repeated U.S. insistence that there could be no total ban on underground tests without adequate on-site verification. The on-site verification was needed, the United States has asserted, to distinguish between earthquakes and suspected clandestine testing.

Administration officials said they were intrigued by the apparent shift in position, although they had no firm explanation for it.

One line of speculation was that Moscow was determined to show further progress in arms control matters; and that, having agreed to the principle of on-site inspection in connection with another treaty earlier this year on peaceful nuclear explosions, the Russians decided to extend it further to the comprehensive test ban. Such a ban would slow further weapons development.

The new Soviet proposal was the latest move in a series of negotiations dealing with underground nuclear explosions. An earlier treaty in 1963 had banned all nuclear explosions in the air, under water and in outer space.

In July, 1974, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed on a treaty limiting underground nuclear weapons tests to a force level "threshold" of 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT.

That treaty said each side would verify that tests were not conducted above the 150-kiloton level by their own national means of detection, aided by an exchange of technical data and an agreement to limit such tests to designated areas.

Last May 28, President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, signed an accompanying treaty on underground explosions for peaceful purposes.

That treaty allowed each side to conduct explosions for excavations and other peaceful purposes. It stipulated that each individual blast must also be no more than 150 kilotons; but that the total aggregate of any project may be as high as 1,500 kilotons.

To insure that peaceful explosion would not be used for weapons purposes, any blast exceeding a 150-kiloton aggregate could be monitored on the other country's site. At the time of signing, U.S. officials cited the Soviet willingness to allow on-site

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

TO OUR READERS

Due to a nationwide strike in France that will involve Paris press unions, the International Herald Tribune will not be able to publish editions of Thursday, Oct. 7. We regret this inconvenience to our readers.

Emergence of New Force

Turkish Labor More Politicized

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Turkey has been hit in recent weeks by a wave of labor unrest that could have important political implications in this developing country of nearly 40 million.

The strife has highlighted a growing debate within the labor movement over whether trade unions should become more directly involved in the political process.

Moreover, the unrest has accentuated the enmity between the government of Premier Suleyman Demirel, who heads a four-party conservative coalition, and the leading opposition group, the left-leaning Republican People's party. The enmity is likely to worsen as both sides prepare for national elections that must be held before October of next year.

Special Courts

The current trouble was touched off when the Premier proposed a bill to extend the life of state security courts, special tribunals set up by the government that ruled Turkey under military supervision between 1971 and 1973. The courts try political offenses defined by the Constitution, which bans both Communism and political appeals based on religion.

The government's proposal would eliminate the jurisdiction of these courts over violations in which religion is used as a basis for political appeals. This was done to appease the National Salvation party, the governing coalition's second largest member, which advocates a return to Moslem fundamentalism.

The courts have been widely criticized by liberals who, pointing out that the judges are appointed by the government, say they are subject to political influence. In addition, many judges are military men, and this gives the courts "a distinct whiff of martial law," as the magazine Outlook put it.

Turkey's largest labor confederation, Turk-Is, takes a moderate line and stresses its desire to reduce class conflict through democratic procedures. Its leader, Halil Tunc, has accepted the continuation of the security courts if religious crimes are included.

Marxist Group

A smaller confederation, Disk, is a Marxist group that advocates a sharpening of the class struggle. Its leaders oppose security courts of any kind and several weeks ago urged members to protest the government's proposal in any way they wanted.

This was seen as a thinly veiled call for political strikes, which are banned in Turkey. Thousands of workers walked off their jobs, interrupting such services as trash collection, transportation and oil refining in several major cities. The government arrested the Disk leaders, employers fired hundreds of strikers and the strike appeared to collapse.

Then workers at a metal factory in Istanbul occupied their plant to protest the dismissals. Police stormed the building last Friday, and a worker was killed and several men on both sides were injured. The government invoked a seldom-used law and fired the mayor of Ankara, an outspoken leftist, on charges of encouraging the strikers. Mr. Demirel threatened to invoke martial law and Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the People's party, warned that the government might try to cancel next year's elections.

Setback Seen

Analysts here agree that Disk lost its test of strength with the government, but said the walkout marked the first time that a strike was called for purely political purposes.

Disk supports direct political action and has formed ties with the Republican People's party. Many progressive elements in Turk-Is would like to take a similar step, but the larger confederation also contains some conservative unions. The leadership has avoided the possibility of a split by maintaining an independent stance.

The two confederations remain bitter rivals, and all attempts by Mr. Ecevit and the People's party to get them to cooperate have failed. If they ever do join forces behind the People's party, they could become a decisive political force.

Egyptians Report Libyan Incident

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy was quoted today as saying that Egyptian forces had opened fire on two Libyan Mirage warplanes which violated Egyptian air space.

Gen. Gamasy told the newspaper Al Ahram that the incident took place at Sollum May 28. He said Egyptian troops had been sent to the border at the time.

But in Tripoli, Libya's official Arna news agency called the Cairo report "a stupid lie." Arna said President Anwar Sadat's government "has become a regime thriving on telling lies to its people and to the world at large."

Soviet Subways Planned

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—New subways are to be built in five major Soviet cities—Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Kuibyshev, Gorky and Minsk—all cities with more than a million inhabitants, Tass said yesterday.



Associated Press.

FENCING OPERATION—Italian soldiers unroll barbed wire fencing to be strung up around the confines of the zone near Manfredonia, which was contaminated by arsenic. Plans called for a chemical washing to make area safe for habitation.

Moscow Seeks Wider On-Site Inspections

(Continued from Page 1)

inspection as a major breakthrough in arms-control efforts.

It now appears that the Soviet principle into the weapons test field.

Mr. Gromyko's memorandum, which has been carefully studied here, repeated the Soviet proposal for banning all underground weapons tests. In the last 13 years, however, the Soviet Union has insisted that "national means" were sufficient to verify that neither side was cheating.

"However, even now some states suggest the possibility of on-site inspection of actual circumstances if there is doubt as to compliance with the obligations to stop underground nuclear tests," the memo said.

"The Soviet Union is convinced that no particular difficulties should arise in elaborating such a compromise basis for an agreement as would insure a voluntary framework for taking decisions relating to on-site ascertaining of relevant circumstances and, at the same time, impart confidence to all parties to the treaty that the obligations are compiled with," it continued.

"The Soviet Union stands ready to participate in a search for a universally acceptable understanding on this basis," the memo said.

New Language

U.S. officials charged with Soviet and arms control affairs said the new language, while obviously only in outline form, could provide the basis for negotiations by the new administration next year.

The major problem seen immediately was that the Soviet Union continued to insist on a difference between nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and for nuclear weapons tests. If there was a ban—not just a 150-kiloton threshold—on underground weapons tests, any peaceful explosion would be suspected as having military potential for testing new warheads.

Thus, the United States would want to negotiate a ban on all underground explosions, military and nonmilitary, a high official said. The United States no longer conducts so-called peaceful explosions, but the Soviet Union does.

French and Chinese

Another possible problem raised by an official would be if the Soviet Union insisted that all nuclear states agreed to a ban on underground weapons tests before it could go into effect. The French and Chinese have opposed previous accords, have not signed them, and were considered unlikely to agree to this proposal.

Negotiations for a ban on all nuclear explosions have been the longest-standing arms control subject between the two sides.

In 1961-1962, in answer to U.S. demands, Premier Nikita Khrushchev proposed three on-site inspections a year, but the United States insisted on a minimum of seven.

In 1963, the two sides and Britain agreed to ban all nuclear explosions under water, in the atmosphere and in outer space, but permitted underground blasts to continue.

Unruly Provinces

Canadian West, Quebec Sta 2 of Trudeau's Key Projec

By Robert Trumbull

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 5. (NYT).—Two of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's key programs to improve his government's tattered image have stumbled over opposition from the Canadian west, where suspicion of Ottawa is a political tradition.

The actions, with Quebec in the east joining Mr. Trudeau's western opponents in one instance, underscored the long-standing resentment in the west over policies in Ottawa that are deemed to be insensitive to western needs.

"Mr. Trudeau is just not a political factor out here," said the editor of a prominent Prairie newspaper, expressing a view heard frequently in a three-week tour of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

A threat by Premier Ed Schreyer of Manitoba to take that rich agricultural province out of Mr. Trudeau's controversial system of wage-and-price controls, unless certain unspecified changes were made, brought a promise from the Prime Minister that the working of the plan would be reviewed.

Canada's Constitution

Objections by Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta, which produces most of Canada's oil, were a cardinal factor in stalling provincial approval of Mr. Trudeau's plan to substitute Canadian legislation for the act of the British Parliament that serves as the country's constitution.

Mr. Lougheed declined to support the removal of the national charter from London to Ottawa unless the change was accompanied by a law giving each province a veto over any proposed amendment. Such a law would protect the present provincial ownership of natural resources that keeps Alberta wealthy.

Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec, adding his opposition to the Trudeau plan, objected to the Prime Minister's program unless the move was accompanied by legislation enhancing provincial control over areas affecting cultural affairs, such as immigration and communications, an issue of importance in French-speaking Quebec.

Unable to reach agreement on a formula, the 10 premiers ended a conference on the questio Toronto Saturday with a prop to meet later, with Mr. Tru participating. The Prime M ister agreed, but said that he not see how his presence w help if the premiers were u to solve the issue among th selves.

The disputes are the la manifestations of hostility to Trudeau in the western provi of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, berta and British Columbia, of which have rejected the P Minister's Liberal party in t provincial and federal elect

"We have a long list of c plaints against Ottawa," Lougheed told a recent m including federal tax policies sidered harmful to the Alb oil industry and freight r that are said to penalize we shippers.

Drilling Set For Ice Shel In Antarctic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (—Do strange marine organ live in the dark, isolated w beneath the quarter-mile-t Ross Ice Shelf in Antarctic

That's a question an inte tional team of scientists hop answer after drilling through ancient ice sheet for the time.

The around-the-clock oper is scheduled to begin Nov. 4 everything goes according plan, an underwater telev camera will be lowered thr the largest of three pla holes Dec. 14 to give scie their first view of the ice be and the sea floor.

Then nets, traps and b lines will be lowered thr the hole in an attempt to sa beneath the ice.

Participating in the pr are scientists from the U States, Australia, Denmark, ain, Japan, New Zealand, No Soviet Union, Switzerland West Germany.

The great ice shelf, abou size of Spain, is believed to been formed hundreds of sands of years ago during Pleistocene ice ages.

"Our researchers are excit the prospect of studying th remaining community of m organisms left undisturbed the Pleistocene," said J Clough, scientific director of project.

'Uniqueness' of Shelf

"There is hardly any pla the earth's biosphere th rivals the isolation and u ness of the Ross Ice Shelf even the abyssal trenches underground caverns," Mr. Cl said in a report on hi plans.

"The discovery of any fo life underneath the thick shelf should therefore be great scientific interest a would shed considerable lig the life processes taking in complete and perpetual ness."

One of the other objecti the drilling project will b determine the age of the help scientists better unders the glacial history of the Several tons of ice will be m at different levels to ma the age with radioactive niques.

The National Science Fo tion, which directs the sci activities of the nation's Ant research, said scientists also to learn to what extent, if man's activities have aff the water below the ice she

The drilling will take p 470 miles southeast of Mcl Station, the main U.S. ba Antarctica.



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Brezhnev Is Expecting a Good Harvest

(Continued from Page 1)

program here at the same time was not immediately obvious except that the party's Central Committee is expected to meet within a week or two. As usual, there are rumors of impending change within the Politburo, and the healthy appearance of Mr. Brezhnev, coupled with his articulate performance with almost no reference to notes, should diminish any fears that he will move unless he wants to.

© Los Angeles Times.

French Stress Links With Eastern Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 5 (NYT).—The Brezhnev interview was another in a series of surprising gestures recently to draw attention to official French relations with the East.

Last week, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had a long talk with the Soviet ambassador here, and afterward the Elysée Palace let it be known that Mr. Brezhnev would probably come to Paris on a "working visit" late this year or early next year, although protocol would have placed the next Franco-Soviet summit of this type in Moscow. It is unusual for plans of such meetings to be disclosed until an agreement has been reached on the date and other details.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went to Moscow last fall on a state visit and received a particularly cool reception, for which the French Communist party claimed credit. Since then, the French Communists have been critical of Moscow, and Mr. Brezhnev went out of his way at the Soviet 25th Communist party congress in February to praise his good relations with the French government.

'Journalistic Enterprise'

The Elysée Palace said there was no particular connection between publicity about a new visit and the "journalistic enterprise" of the French state-owned TV. But for the Russians, a decision to grant a special interview and to air it simultaneously has definite political connotations.

The French President has also announced that he will go on a "private" visit to Poland later this month to hunt with Polish leader Edward Gierek, and to hold "personal" talks in Mr. Gierek's hunting lodge in southeast Poland.

Asked to explain this unusual way for a French leader to conduct East-West relations, an Elysée spokesman said it was because Mr. Gierek is particularly close to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Giscard wanted to hear some "clarification" of Moscow's attitudes before the Franco-Soviet summit.

A Polish source said that from Warsaw's point of view, the visit was clearly aimed at bolstering the Polish leader at home by showing that he is friendly with Western leaders and can command sympathy from the West for Poland in its grave economic crisis.

The underlying interest for the French was less evident, although since he changed premiers in August Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has stressed that his domestic political strategy is to seek a "left-center opening" and a broad popular support that might lure away some of the opposition Socialists' votes.

The French Communists have attacked Moscow repeatedly for gestures that appear to show Soviet support for President Giscard d'Estaing, arguing that the Russians should be sharply critical of the opponents of "fraternal" Communist parties.

France Bars Beirut Role

(Continued from Page 1)

Syrian and Palestinian negotiators.

At last 52 persons were killed in Beirut during the last 24 hours, most of them as the result of an upsurge of fighting in the city's devastated downtown commercial area, where rightists and leftists traded mortar and machine-gun fire from entrenched positions.

The fighting was another setback for Arab League mediator Hassan Sabry al-Kholy, who was unable to meet with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. Mortars fired by Christian forces slammed into the demarcation line between east and west Beirut throughout the morning, preventing Mr. Kholy from crossing the no-man's-land buffer zone.

It was a standard and by now predictable tactic. Mr. Kholy had announced last night his intention of meeting with Mr. Sarkis to arrange talks between him and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat.

About an hour before he was scheduled to leave for the meeting, shells fired from the Christian side began landing in the crossing point, forcing a halt to all traffic.

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Big Italian Cities Flooded by Rain

MILAN, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Four days of heavy rain caused scattered flooding from Milan to Naples today. Farmlands, industrial plants and low-lying parts of cities and towns were flooded.

The River Lambro, swelled by an overnight rainfall of 1 1/2 inches, burst its banks at dawn, flooding factories in Milan's industrial suburbs of Cologno Monzese and Cinisello Balsamo.

Later today the water receded in the cities of Milan and Como, where some streets were under two feet of water yesterday and residents traveled by boat or rubber raft. But in farm areas near Monza water still stood eight feet deep, and 170 persons were evacuated. Cellars and garrages were flooded in many parts of Genoa, and landslides disrupted roads on the Riviera.

French-Spanish Tunnel

TARBES, France, Oct. 5 (AP).—The first road tunnel across the French-Spanish border will be opened Oct. 9, between Aragnouet and Bielsa, a joint commission decided here today.

Body Is Found Of Man Abduct In the Canaries

LAS PALMAS, Canary Isl Oct. 5 (UPI).—The police identified a body recovered an abandoned well as that o Canary Islands "tobacco k who was kidnapped four m ago.

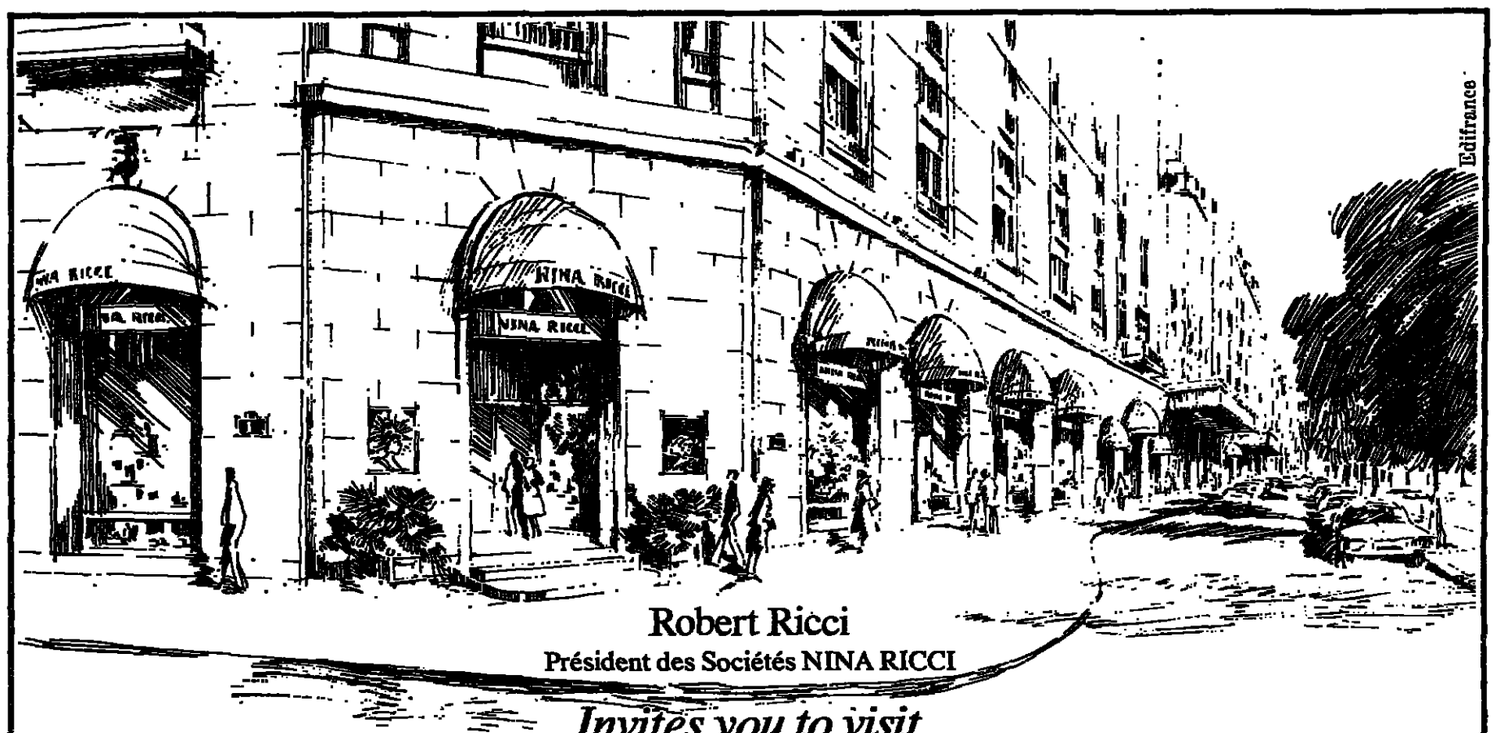
The body, with the head limbs missing, was recovered lier in the day from a well the village of Arucas. It wrapped in a green coat belonged to the victim.

Eufemanio Fuentes, the k of cigarette and cigar manu turing plants and known as islands' tobacco king, was k from his home on June 2.

A gang of kidnappers he by a former convict iden by the police as Angel (El B Cabrera, asked a $900,000 ra but later apparently killed prisoner.

Ten days ago, the police took a blonde student for El P in the island town of Santa de Tenerife and machine-gu him to death, sparking a Ba inspired general strike and r riots on the two main islands the archipelago, Gran Ca and Tenerife.

"Radio Free Canarias," oper in Algiers by an independ movement for the Canarie portedly announced that it w stage an abduction only a days before Mr. Fuentes was napped.



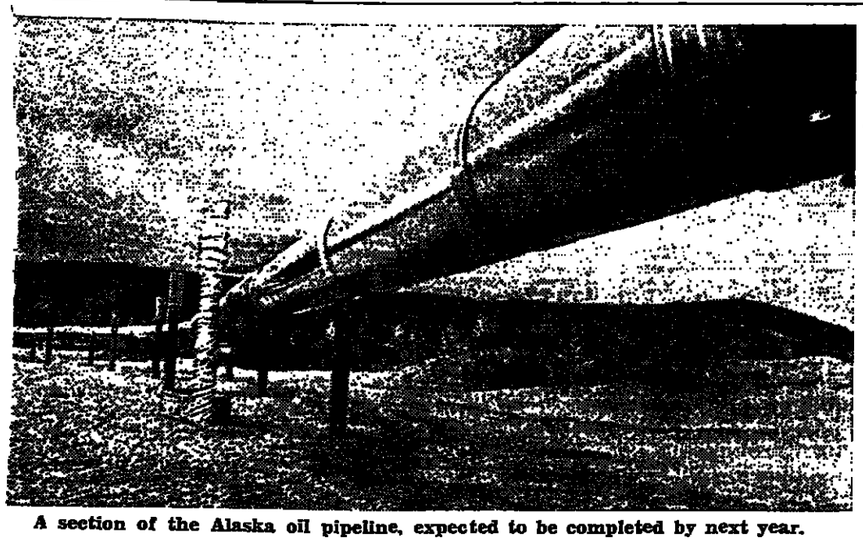
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A section of the Alaska oil pipeline, expected to be completed by next year.

Alaska Oil Pipeline Work Now on Schedule

By Wallace Turner

PRUDHOE BAY, Alaska, Oct. (NYT).—From the look of ings, the Alaska oil pipeline ppears likely to open about on hedule next summer.

An opening exactly on time, in ly, is possible. Any significant elay would mean that service ould begin a month or two ter, in August or September.

The opening will be on or close to schedule despite the fact that an inspection team found 3,955 welds to be faulty—almost all of which have been repaired—and despite a report last month by investigators for the House Energy and Power subcommittee that a year's delay was possible.

The tentative conclusions that differ with those of the House investigators emerge from interviews of officials monitoring and supervising the construction project and from an inspection of problem areas.

Most work will stop as soon as winter winds and bitter cold lash the construction site. These elements of the project will remain to be completed:

- The fabrication and installation of about five miles of pipe between the Sagavanirktok and Kuparuk Rivers on the North Slope.
- The construction of a natural gas pipeline from here to the first four pump stations. The gas will fuel the pumps.
- The hydrostatic pressure testing of the line north of the Brooks Range on the North Slope.
- The completion of pumping stations along the line and of the shipping terminal at Valdez, where tankers will take on the oil moved through the pipeline.

The present estimate is that the 800-mile pipeline project will have cost $7.7 billion when completed. Eight major oil companies that own leases in the rich Prudhoe Bay field own the line, which is being built for them by the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.

By the time service begins, the oil companies also will have invested about $3.5 billion in a network of 137 production wells and the equipment to remove natural gas. They will also have to pay for individual systems to deliver the oil from Valdez to their refineries.

The crews repairing the welds use jets of steam to melt ice, pumps to remove water and radiographic equipment to check their new welds.

Most of the time, said Robert Cotton, 26, the senior welding radiographic adviser at Happy Valley, new welds have not been necessary.

"This has been inside work by use of a grinder to give the joint a cosmetic job that makes it look more sound to the X-ray," he said. "What's involved is just knocking off some slag that was on the excess metal of the inside bead. Has nothing to do with strength."

A welder, lying on his back, rides a diesel-powered, flat-bed cart into the 48-inch pipe, grinding and buffing problem joints until the X-ray machine shows no defects.

Alyeska will spend $80 million to $100 million repairing the disputed welds. To Mr. Cotton and many others, this is foolishness; they believe the hydrostatic pressure testing that must be conducted before the line goes into operation would turn up any weaknesses. Testing of the North Slope sections must await above-freezing temperatures next spring.

Defunct U.S. Firm Fined $3.7 Million For Pollution

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5 (AP).—ana federal judge today levied a $-0.3.7-million fine against the now-n defunct Life Science Products Co. victor polluting the James River with he toxic insecticide ingredient, Kepone.

It appears unlikely, however, he fine can be paid. Life Science roducts is no longer in operation nd has indicated that it intends o file for bankruptcy.

The company, which for 16 onths made Kepone for the llied Chemical Co., had pleaded o contest to 154 charges of polting the river and to one charge f conspiracy.

The plant was closed by the tate in July of last year after any of its employees became ill ith what was diagnosed as Kepone poisoning.

Kepone was used by Allied in e manufacture of ant poison. After Life Science Products was ut down, the toxic chemical was und in marine life in the James, d Gov. Mills Godwin closed the ver to fishing. Portions of the an still are in effect.

Traces of Kepone now have een found in some fish in the hesapeake Bay, into which the ames empties, posing the threat f a similar ban in the lower bay.

2 From Ulster to Do TV Show in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Two women credited with beginning a peace movement in Northern Ireland will film a television appeal in Louisiana rather than Buffalo, N.Y., because of threats made against them in New York.

Mairead Corrigan, 23, and Betty Williams, 32, arrived here last night accompanied by officials of the Public Broadcasting System, which is producing a two-part television show about the women's efforts. The two women will tape two segments on the movement to appeal to Irish-Americans to stop sending money to Ulster.

Reporters From 15 Papers Are in Project

Arizona Crime Is Target of 'Group Journalism'

By Robert Lindsey

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 5 (NYT).—Eighteen reporters from 15 newspapers have begun an unusual experiment in group journalism—an investigation of crime and corruption in Arizona, the nation's fastest-growing state.

Motivated by the fatal bombing on June of Don Bolles, a reporter for the Arizona Republic, the 17 men and one woman will spend periods ranging from a week to three months investigating what other reporters have earlier defined as a pervasive pattern of white collar crime that in many cases appears to be aided and abetted by persons of wealth, political power and influence.

"There is obviously an atmosphere in this state where some persons, or group of persons, felt the murder of a reporter was a reasonable and appropriate response to the work he was doing," said Robert Greene, the Suffolk County editor of Newsday, a Long Island newspaper, who is the leader of the investigative team.

"We're trying to examine this milieu, especially as it involves the role of organized crime, land fraud and possibly political corruption; we think it is a reasonable and logical response to the assassination of a reporter, keeping in mind that we haven't had a reporter killed while doing his job for a long, long time; not even in Chicago did they [criminals] feel it was appropriate to kill a reporter," Mr. Greene said.

Series of Articles

Mr. Greene said a jointly prepared series of articles would be written in January based on the results of the investigation. The series will be published initially in the participants' own newspapers, then released for use in other publications a few hours later, said Mr. Greene, who pioneered the concept of investigative task forces at Newsday. Two series produced by his team—about local political corruption and land deals, and drug traffic—won Pulitzer Prizes.

Sponsoring the project is the Investigative Reporters and Editors Association, a group whose formation earlier this year partly reflected a special identity that more and more reporters have sought following the uncovering of the Watergate scandals, in which newsmen's investigations played an important role.

Nothing like this multi-newspaper investigation of crime in one state has been attempted in U.S. journalism, and it has raised questions within the newspaper profession over whether it is worthwhile.

Some newsmen have criticized the project. "What's an investigative reporter? All reporters are supposed to be investigative reporters," a Washington newsman said.

Help to Be Denied

Some local journalists are not happy about the project. Although two staff members of the jointly owned Phoenix newspapers, the Republic and the Gazette, will participate, the editors of the papers and executives of many of the city's radio and television stations have told their employees not to help the out-of-towners.

But most of the wariness appears to have stemmed from reporters' competitiveness regarding other reporters and apprehension about being shown up by outsiders.

"They're sort of saying we can't do our work, but they can do it better," said a woman reporter. "We have to live with the police after these people are gone," said Rod Petersen, a newsman for radio station KTAR. "They can come in and jeopardize our relations with the police, something we've worked on for years to develop."

The editors of a number of newspapers turned down requests from their reporters to participate, citing budget problems, unhappiness over "group journalism," a belief that reporters' time could best be spent investigating local problems, and a conviction that joint investigations were bad because they eliminated a productive force—competition.

Control Wanted

William Thomas, editor of the Los Angeles Times, said members of his staff were already investigating the Bolles slaying and the political scene in Arizona and that he did not feel the need to participate.

"We like to control our own investigations," he said.

A. M. Rosenthal, managing editor of The New York Times, noting that he had rejected an invitation to participate in the joint investigation, said:

"One of the great strengths of the American press is its diversity and competitiveness. We shouldn't be getting together; if a story is worth investigating, we should do it ourselves. If you do it on this story, why not other stories? Why doesn't everybody get together and investigate everything; you'd soon have one big press and no diversity."

The best known type of economic crime here is land fraud. The state attorney general has estimated that the sale of virtually worthless land mortgages has bilked investors of $500 million during the last decade.

Besides Newsday, the Chicago Daily News and the Arizona Republic, the newspapers represented on the investigative team are the Tucson Daily Star, the Kansas City Star, the Chicago Tribune, the Idaho Statesman the Milwaukee Journal, the Boston Globe, the Indianapolis Star, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Detroit News, the Eugene (Ore.) Register-Guard, the Seattle Times and the San Jose Mercury.

Executions Probable After 9-Year Lapse

U.S. High Court Fails to Ban Death Penalty

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—The Supreme Court refused yesterday to reconsider its July 2 decision upholding the death penalty for murder, thereby bringing one step nearer the resumption of executions in the United States.

The last execution in this country was on June 2, 1967.

At the same time the court agreed to decide whether capital punishment is constitutional for the crime of rape or whether, as opponents of the death penalty argue, society has "repudiated" the extreme penalty except where a life has been taken.

The court held in July that execution is "an extreme sanction, suitable for the most extreme of crimes," but reserved judgment on the laws of a handful of states retaining capital punishment for rape, kidnapping and armed robbery.

Denial of a rehearing in cases from Georgia, Florida and Texas meant that the courts of those states will soon receive formal notice that the Supreme Court has upheld death-penalty laws there. State officials then will establish procedures for setting execution dates, dealing with pleas for reduction of sentence, handling clemency appeals to state governors and numerous other steps. There are 165 inmates on death row in the three states.

NAACP Continues Fight

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense Fund and other death penalty opponents said they would continue their efforts to keep the condemned inmates alive.

In Florida, Deputy Attorney General James Whisenand said the formal process of carrying out executions could take about six months. In Texas, Attorney General John Hill said it could be as long as two years before executions resume. Courts in Georgia must set new execution dates.

It appeared that the first execution would take place in one of those three states, since defendants from other states have not yet had their appeals turned down by the Supreme Court.

300 Losers

The refusal to reconsider the capital-punishment issue was no surprise. The vote in July was 7 to 2 that the death penalty was not inherently a "cruel and unusual punishment" in violation of the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution and that the three states had enacted reasonable laws to determine which murder defendants should live or die. Three justices would have had to switch sides to bring about a change, and such switching rarely occurs in the high court.

Of the estimated 600 inmates of death rows in 30 states, about half were losers in the July 2 decision. The other half will have their sentences reduced to life imprisonment under companion Supreme Court rulings that the laws of North Carolina and Louisiana were unconstitutional. Those states provided for mandatory death sentences on conviction for first-degree murder, a system of punishment the court held unconstitutional—by a 5-to-4 vote—because it made no provision for mercy in appropriate cases.

Two death-row inmates from Arkansas were given a new chance yesterday to persuade the state Supreme Court that the law there is unconstitutional because it is more like the laws of North Carolina and Louisiana than those of Georgia, Florida and Texas.

The rape case set for argument later this term involves Ehrlich Anthony Coker, who was convicted of abducting and raping a Georgia woman. Prosecutors told the Supreme Court that there was "nothing particularly heinous or vile" about the offense but said the death penalty was still justified.

Escaped Convict

The prosecutors pointed out that Coker admitted committing the rape—and armed robbery besides—while an escapee from a Georgia prison where he was serving time for rape and murder.

David Kendall, an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, said that only Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Mississippi laws are restricted to sex assaults on minors.

For many years the Legal Defense Fund argued that capital punishment for rape was disproportionately administered to blacks in cases where the victims were white. In the Coker case, both the defendant and the victim are white.

China A-Fallout Detected in U.S.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 5 (AP).—A Chinese nuclear bomb test has produced low-level radioactive fallout in portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, officials said today.

Pennsylvania health authorities said the Sept. 26 nuclear test produced fallout "in significant quantities," but the only safety precaution they recommended was that Pennsylvania residents wash garden vegetables and fruit carefully before eating them.

A spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's northeastern regional office said the agency had received reports of radioactive fallout from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the southern shore of Connecticut on Long Island Sound. An NRC spokesman in Washington confirmed the fallout report.

Drive Starts in U.S. To Get Vietnam in UN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A coalition of 26 religious and peace organizations launched a nationwide petition drive today aimed at forcing the administration to end its blocking of Vietnam's entry in the United Nations.

"Our hope is to show that a large number of Americans favor a more reconciling policy than either candidate has thus far expressed," said Louis Schneider, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, the Quaker relief organization.

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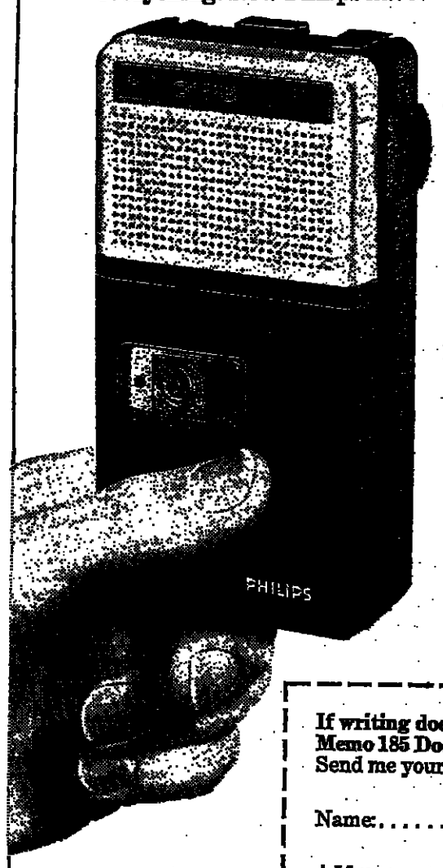
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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, October 6, 1976 *

Challenge in Southern Africa

While British and American representatives travel about southern Africa, seeking to set up direct negotiations between the blacks and whites of Rhodesia, they are haunted by echoes of the dispute over who said what to whom during Dr. Kissinger's mission there—which resulted in white Rhodesia's acceptance of majority rule after two years. But even more important than this is a question of who is to speak for the blacks in such a conference.

The "front-line" black states near Rhodesia object to Prime Minister Ian Smith's proposals for an interim government during those two years, and especially to the provision which would entrust defense and the maintenance of order to whites. Given Rhodesia's history, black mistrust of such an arrangement is understandable. But it is difficult to see how a peaceful transition from white minority to black majority rule could be achieved on any other basis.

The whites, after all, have had the control of all state agencies in their hands; they have disciplined defense and police forces as well as a working civil service. Their commitment to majority rule after the two-year interval is clear enough and the pressures behind it—from blacks, from South Africa, from Britain and the United States—should insure that the commitment is honored. But during the interval, if chaos is to be avoided, there must be a gradual assumption by the blacks of responsibility in the middle and lower ranks if their acquisition of authority at the top is to be effective.

Among other problems, the Rhodesian blacks must decide who is to speak for them: Joshua Nkomo or Bishop Muzorewa. Their rivalry within the African National Council is at present an obstacle to negotiations with Ian Smith; without any framework of law, that rivalry could be as dangerous to Rhodesia as the contests that devastated so much of Angola.

Rhodesia—or Zimbabwe, as the blacks prefer to call it—faces, in fact, a choice between the kind of transition that enabled, say, Kenya to become a functioning black state, or that which led to the present unhappy condition of Angola—with the added complication of a white presence in Rhodesia that could be difficult to overcome, if a reasonable method of transition is not established. The most urgent present challenge in southern Africa is, therefore, primarily to the statesmanship of the blacks—within Zimbabwe and among the leaders of the neighboring black states.

A Vote for Caution

West Germany's election returns are likely to make much more of a difference to Germany's neighbors than to the Germans themselves. This extremely narrow survival can only make a cautious government more cautious than ever. That's not an attitude that the rest of Western Europe will greatly welcome. The other countries know that their own struggles toward stable prosperity will be heavily influenced by German economic policy and German demand for their exports. The other Europeans would like to see Bonn open up the valves.

But Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's majority has been reduced from a comfortable 46 seats to a decidedly uncomfortable eight. That puts a considerable strain on the coalition between Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and its small but now crucial partner, the liberal Free Democrats. Despite the current avalanche of denials that such a thought has ever crossed any decent person's mind, it is obviously very possible that the present government will not hold together for the Bundestag's normal four-year term.

The Free Democrats might be seduced away, a year or two from now, into a coalition with the opposition, the conservative Christian Democrats, who are more than anxious to strike a bargain. Or, conceivably, there might be early elections. In Bonn, it looks like a time for keeping options open and for being polite rather than forceful. Accommodation is in. Bridge-burning is out. That's fine for the Germans. That's what they deliberately voted for. But the implications for the other Western Europeans are not so serene.

* * *

The recession has shaken Europeans a good deal more deeply than Americans and the recovery is a rather uncertain affair on both sides of the Atlantic. But in the United States most people assume—and with pretty good reason—that the trend is up for the next year or more. In Europe, there is a spreading concern that the recovery may have run out of steam altogether. Germany has become the central dynamo to which all of the less powerful economies—the French, the British, the Italian—are looking to pull them back upward into growth and higher employment. But German demand is not rising as the rest of Western Europe had hoped. Optimists in the other countries had speculated that, after this election, the winners would overcome German resistance to inflation long enough to give their economy—and everyone else's—another surge of momentum. After all, the Germans have relatively high unemployment, too. But the German unemployment benefits are sufficiently generous that the level of distress is not notably high and there is not much pressure, at home, to move quickly. For a government on the defensive, and not quite sure when the next election might be held, the idea of an intricately timed reflation plan cannot be terribly appealing.

A line through Western Europe, tilted slightly from the upper left to the lower right, puts Sweden and Germany on one side and the rest of the major nations on the other. Last month Sweden removed its long-standing Social Democratic government and replaced it with a center-right coalition. Now the German voters have also moved, by a small but interesting degree, to the right. On the other side of that line, the balance in both France and Italy has been moving to the left. The two halves of Europe seem to be sliding in different directions, with no regard for the boundaries of the Common Market. Perhaps, you might remark, this contrast is very predictable: The creditors are moving to the right, the debtors are moving to the left, and what else is new? But, for one thing, it means that the off-and-on crusade to weld the Common Market countries into a single economic structure is, for the time being, off.

* * *

The immediate question is the capacity of a narrowly elected government to manage a large and powerful nation's affairs. Here, at least, the outlook is reassuring. Remember that the differences between the German government and its opposition, on basic policy, are practically invisible. In this campaign they were fighting for the same piece of the center ground. In some memorable cases, close elections have left a country's politics stalemated. In early 1974, when the Conservative government in Britain was nearly (but not quite) unhorsed by the Labor opposition, it was a case of two parties that disagreed about a great deal in a deeply divided country. It took a further election, a few months later, to resolve the impasse. In Germany there is no impasse because there is no very deep division or any sense of crisis to be met urgently. To the contrary, the yellow light is blinking. Whatever Germany does about demand and employment is likely to be done with great restraint and much deliberation. For those nations expecting Germany to pull the whole Western European economy upward, Sunday's election returns suggest that there may be quite a long wait.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exit Mr. Butz

When New Times magazine identified Earl Butz as the source of some crude and racist remarks, a White House spokesman announced that President Ford had reprimanded his secretary of agriculture severely. When a storm of protest broke over Mr. Butz's head, the White House said the President was waiting for the dust to settle before taking action. When the storm grew, Mr. Ford became totally inaccessible to the press.

Then, when Mr. Butz resigned, Mr. Ford read reporters a statement saying that accepting the resignation was one of the "saddest decisions of my presidency" and calling the departing official "wise and courageous."

In attempting to minimize Mr. Butz's remarks, the President apparently underestimated by a wide margin how profoundly offensive they were. In praising Mr. Butz rather than condemning in public what he did, Mr. Ford waffled on a clear moral issue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 6, 1901

NEW YORK—In the most matter-of-fact way, announcement is made that a cable to Hawaii will be laid forthwith and that it will be extended to the Philippines as soon as it can be manufactured. Is this the line that has been so vehemently discussed for the past 10 years or more? If so, it shows once more that Horace Greeley was right—"the way to get a thing done is to do it."

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1926

CONSTANTINOPLE—As a result of the new divorce law, which went into effect today, the Turkish harem is doomed. Marriages and divorces under the old law hold good, but in the future divorces can be granted only by the courts and men and women will be on an equal footing before the law. Bigamy will be a criminal offense and the marriage age for females has been raised from 14 to 18.



'Quitting Time and All's Well.'

Carter Is Still Learning

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—An interesting theory is developing among some longtime associates of Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter to explain the seeming turnabout in their fortunes since Labor Day. It sounds almost simplistic, but what they say is this: Ford knows how to campaign against Democrats. Carter is a novice at running against Republicans.

During the primaries, Ford often seemed baffled and uncertain. Once, an adviser says, Ford pollster Robert Teeter delivered a report that indicated Ronald Reagan was making important inroads on the defense issue. He suggested a counter-strategy for the Ford campaign.

The President seemed stunned and unbelieving, this adviser says. "He just couldn't get it through his head that a Republican might be more hardline on that issue than he is."

There is no mystery about Ford's puzzlement. From the time of his first congressional race in 1948, when he was the challenger against a Republican incumbent, until his contest with Reagan, Ford had no serious competition from inside the Republican party.

His skills were polished in battle against Democrats—occasionally in his own congressional district, but more often as a debater on the floor of the House and as a campaigner for Republican candidates across the country.

Change in Colorado

"As soon as we got to Vail (after the Republican convention) and started planning a campaign against Carter, you could see the difference in Ford," this adviser says. "His instincts and his experience had prepared him for this race in a way they simply hadn't for the challenge from Reagan."

Carter's experience was exactly the opposite. He began learning how to run in Democratic primaries in his first state senate race and perfected his skills in two gubernatorial primaries and one runoff—all, in the old phrase, tantamount to victory. He showed those skills in the presidential primaries, organizing his backers for plurality victories over a big and divided field.

But Carter came to the 1976 general election with almost no experience running against Republicans. He had no GOP opponent for state senator and his Republican rival for governor in 1970 was a political novice who got barely 40 per cent of the vote.

"The only strategy Carter ever learned for a general election," said one professional who worked with him in the Georgia campaigns, "was to ignore your opponent." That is not possible, of course, when that opponent is the incumbent President of the United States. But in his first gropings for a different strategy, Carter showed how his thinking had been shaped by his experience in what was essentially one-party politics.

1964 Campaign

In an interview with The Washington Post during the Democratic convention, the nominee said he would employ partisan appeals "as little as possible" because partisanship "is not an obsession with me."

That was the approach used with great success in 1964 by Lyndon B. Johnson, the only other Democratic candidate in modern times who was also a product of a one-party state. "Consensus politics" worked beautifully for Johnson in 1964, but he was an incumbent with a powerful grip on the normal Democratic vote, and it made sense for him to pitch his campaign at independents and disaffected Republicans.

Carter was in quite a different position as he began his general-election campaign. Though leading in the polls, he was a first-time candidate, with no strong bonds to large elements of the party's basic constituency in Northern urban centers.

So he started on Labor Day to do two things. As a novice partisan, he tried to identify himself with the Democratic party's core constituency—Northern, urban, liberal and labor—by invoking the names and programs of Ford, Harry Truman and John F. Kennedy.

But as a habitual one-party candidate, he also tried to preserve the constituency he had developed in the primaries—largely Southern, rural, small-town and conservative—by stressing anti-big government and anti-Washington themes.

The First Push

The alternating messages became entangled in their own logic, and Carter was stumbling before Ford really gave him his first push. The stumbling continued through the first debate when—to the amazement of Ford strategists—Carter hesitated to make the sharp, partisan attack on the administration's economic record that they had expected—and feared.

Now, with new clouds gathering over the economic future, with statistics showing unemployment and poverty on the increase, workers' real earnings down, and the abortive recovery perhaps headed for a premature end, Carter has begun to sound more like a Democratic candidate is expected to sound.

But the reach for the jugular on the economic issue that would have been instinctive for a candidate accustomed to two-party politics was not instinctive for Carter, and the full cost of his September stumbling is not yet reckoned.

Peter Lennon From London:

The deputy chairman of... Barclays trumpeted that the Labor party had passed a 'dud check.'

LONDON.—The Labor party conference at Blackpool last week opened with the jubilant entry of the left wing confident that it was going to heave the party a triumphant dozen degrees toward Socialism by pushing through its most controversial project of the year: the nationalization of the major clearing banks and insurance companies.

The proposal did in fact pick up a comfortable two-thirds majority, which means that it automatically goes into the Labor program from which the election manifesto is drawn. So the party moved nearer to that embattled target of socialist politics: the City—the "commanding heights" of finance. But while the party was closing in on this citadel, the government was at the gates frantically waving it back. James Callaghan's senior adviser on finance, Sir Harold Lever, declared, even before the resolution was put, that the government had no such plans. Mr. Callaghan characterised the proposal, in a phrase that was to be taken up repeatedly, as "an electoral albatross." The banks reacted with indignation. The deputy chairman of one of the largest clearing banks, Barclays, trumpeted that the Labor party had passed a "dud check." He also said that the document on which the proposal is based was "ill-researched, irresponsible, inaccurate and illogical."

But following a steady series of financial scandals in Britain, culminating in the recent Slater Walker affair, the City has lost a lot of friends, and a palliative government inquiry into the City, which will probably take place soon, is the very least that public opinion demands.

Highly Unlikely

However, unless the composition of the government is radically altered when election time comes, it is highly unlikely that the banks will be taken into public ownership for a long time. This proposal will need to lie in the party program awhile yet, softening up its features, before any Labor government will have the will to push it through.

The robust enthusiasm of the Labor conference was suddenly drained when the pound plunged to its lowest level in history and the chancellor of the Exchequer was fished back from the airport just as he was about to escape to the finance ministers' conference in Manila.

It is not so much that Britain has to borrow another $3.9 billion or that we were reminded that a massive standby credit bill has to be repaid by Dec. 9, but that the appeal to the International Monetary Fund will result, many fear, in conditions being applied on how Britain should handle its affairs. To a Labor party bitterly divided on the issue of cuts in public spending and demanding that a stringent penal tax should be imposed on speculative investment, this is a demoralizing blow. They fear that even more drastic cuts in public spending will be asked for.

One of the fundamental problems in Britain is the notorious inability to persuade even its own nationals to invest sufficiently in industry. Investors insist on having confidence in the ruling party. The question is, who is capable of projecting plausible confidence?

What some see as Labor's rapacious will to take everything into public ownership is supposed to shake investors' confidence. They are also said to be alarmed by the grip the unions seem to have on the governing of the country. The close ties of the unions with the government, expressed in the "social contract" in its various guises, is seen by the left, however, as a trade union sellout to help keep capitalism afloat on the promise of dubious nationalization spoils later.

But the opening of the Tory party conference at Brighton yesterday brought dramatically to light another profound problem.

Even Tory businessmen are in very confident that the group of politicians Margaret Thatcher has gathered around her would be in any way capable of handling a crisis. And since the Tory intention, as expressed in the new pamphlet, "The Right Approach," is unequivocally to scrap the social contract, this party could be on nothing but a confrontation course with the unions. The question is, does anyone believe that such a group could tackle and subdue the unions?

Leaders Attacked

But the eve of the Tory conference saw an unprecedented attack on the party leadership with only Margaret Thatcher exonerated—astonishing because it came from Tory party workers, young Tories and even Tory candidates.

It was like listening to a Labor attack to hear the Tories speak of their shadow foreign minister Reginald Maudling, as "Diddling Maudling"; their shadow chancellor, Geoffrey Howe, described as a "dry sponge." In tones of near desperation party workers deplored the "lack of impact of the shadowless shadow Cabinet." They claimed that even many Tory voters could not name them.

A lugubrious coda to this was provided by Edward Heath's biographer, George Hutchinson. He appeared on television to reproach his subject for his behavior toward the leader of the party. Mr. Heath has never forgiven Mrs. Thatcher for snatching the leadership from him, nor has he gone to much pains to disguise his personal dislike of the "Iron Lady." Mr. Hutchinson appealed to Mr. Heath to discontinue this incivility which is "dismayed, disconcerted and rather shocked" the party. He should, Mr. Hutchinson said, rally round and support the leader.

Mr. Heath is not the kind of man to take kindly to this kind of tremulous chastisement. It may also have another reason for not rallying round. The Tories don't look like a winning team just now and he would prefer not to be too closely associated with a fourth Tory electoral defeat in five elections.

Letters

British Rights

The moment we British recognize a race problem, we discriminate. Unless we can protect minorities, regardless of color or political persuasion, without preferring them, no long-term societal progress is made.

The character of Peter Lennon's article (IHT, Sept. 8) falters because he fails to show how to protect the rights of people who do not want uncontroled crowds jostling, who dislike "spontaneous happenings," who honestly fear rowdiness, however innocent, and who under no circumstances wish to join in.

The British control of football, pop festival, picket and village fair crowds is traditional. It is a common law right for the protection of every citizen.

The issue is one of common law rights and your correspondent is camouflaging it under the emotional banner of civil rights. It has nothing to do with race at all.

JEREMY CRIPPS.

London.

Questions for Ford

Now that we see Nixon proclaiming his innocence (IHT, Sept. 30) it is time to remind people about the inept manner in which President Ford pardoned our ex-president.

The many reporters questioning Mr. Ford about this event (as we saw again in the first Ford-Carter debate) always miss the point. The issue is *not* why did Ford pardon Nixon. That question is too easy to answer; Ford gets on his high horse and recites how he did it to spare the country pain and to put it all behind us, etc. . .

The important issues are the following:

1) The bumbling manner in which the pardon was handled showed Ford to be a poor bargainer, a man who is too easily pushed around. Yes, it is okay that he pardoned Nixon, but a shrewder, wiser man would have bargained first. The price of the pardon should have been a clear admission of Nixon's crimes. And we would be spared the ridiculous scene of Nixon's self-ingratiating defense of his record.

2) Ford promised he would not pardon Nixon at the confirmation hearings when he was appointed vice-president. At the time he gave an equivocal response that "the American people would not stand for it," when asked if he would pardon Nixon. No one has taken him to task for this "tricky" evasion.

I hope that as the election campaign continues more astute newspapermen (and Jimmy Carter) will bring up these issues.

SHELDON LITT.

Stockholm.

Reading Keynes

The article "U.K.'s Woes Seen Caused by Keynesianism" in your financial section Oct. 1, could not fail to attract my interest. While it evokes one responsibility of Lord Keynes, you will, I hope, think it only natural that I wish to place again before your readers another responsibility of that illustrious economist.

A book, "The Economic Consequences of Mr. Keynes," compares the pronouncements in Keynes's famous "Economic Consequences of the Peace" with the actual facts that ensued. It shows how Keynes's brilliant pleading for appeasement bolstered Germany's will to infringe more and more the peace treaty of 1919 and favored the rise of the Third Reich.

That book—published posthumously in 1946—was written by my son, Etienne Mantoux, who lost his life one week before the end of World War II during the Leclerc Division march on Berchtesgaden. The Oxford Press edition was short lived. There have been two American editions, one by Scribner's and one by the Pittsburgh University Press. Both are exhausted. But the book can be read in most public libraries in the United States and Britain.

MATHILDE MANTOUX.

Paris.

Ford Defended

Public opinion polls don't seem to reflect the views expressed by Anthony Lewis on President Ford (IHT, Sept. 28). Lewis's views, which seem to be personal more than anything, revel in precious value judgments which perhaps say more about Lewis than the person he is describing.

To begin with his carping account of President Ford's part in the debate, let me quote a sample: "There was a wooden quality, a detachment that approached callousness, as Ford reeled off statistics of government spending and taxes and employment. It was a bit like Mr. Memory, the professional memory man."

Had President Ford not "reeled off" any statistics, it is perfectly clear that Lewis would have immediately turned around and attacked him for being uninformed and therefore unsuitable to hold office.

Lewis next goes further afield, bringing up how he "had carried out something so ugly as the crude campaign to drive William Douglas off the Supreme Court" (something which I happily, and plaud, convinced as I am that Douglas was one of the most irresponsible of all for the present mess in which the American judicial system finds itself).

As for Ford's alleged "insensitivity" he seems sensitive enough to issues which concern me—national security, crime, congressional abuses—that I'll probably be voting for him.

HENRY ROSE.

Le Havre.

Post Mortem

How come you never used any of the letters I sent you after the mail strike here?

AL HIX.

Almeria, Spain.

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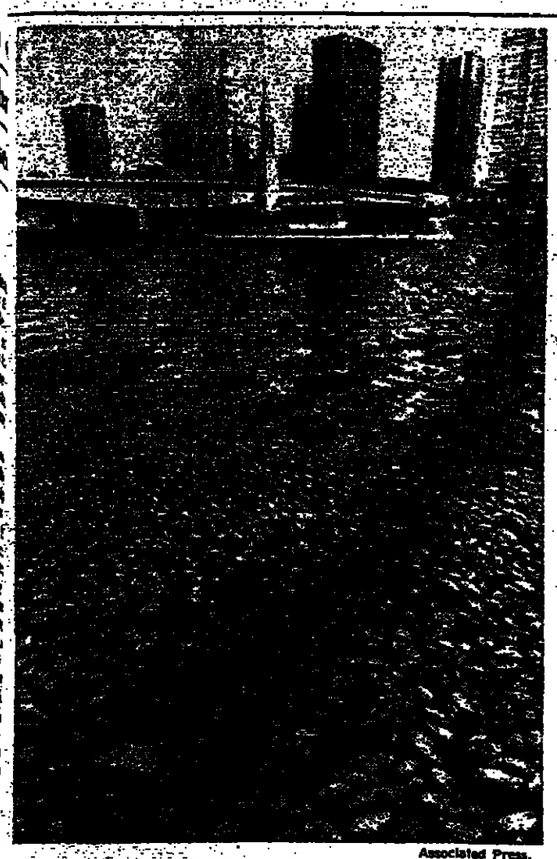
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Associated Press.

POLLUTION VICTIMS—Thousands of dead fish have washed up in Seine at Paris since Sunday, killed by lack of oxygen from unknown source of pollution.

20 Years After British Innovation

Opposition to Nuclear Power Growing in Western Europe

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Public opposition to nuclear power in Western Europe, long cerebral, apolitical and ineffective, is gathering the kind of force that has slowed reactor building in many parts of the United States.

Plans to build the first atomic power plants in Denmark and Norway have been put off, and the Netherlands, which has two nuclear facilities, has postponed at least until next year a decision on whether to build more. In parts of West Germany and Switzerland, critics of nuclear energy have snarled government utilities in protracted legal skirmishes, and France has experienced sit-ins and even bombings at reactor construction sites.

Recently, nuclear power in Europe suffered two sharp blows. A 17-member royal commission in Britain, appointed by the government and led by a nuclear physicist, urged a delay in adding to the 11 plants now operating. It called for long, open debate.

In Sweden, where per capita consumption of uranium-generated electricity is among the world's highest, outgoing Premier Olof Palme attributed his Social Democratic party's election defeat, after 44 years in office, to an opponent's promise to scrap government plans to build more reactors and to dismantle the five already in operation.

"The election means that this is likely to become a political issue in other countries, said Czech Conroy, an energy expert here at Friends of the Earth, part of a worldwide, U.S.-based environmental organization that has been leading the protest drive.

Born 20 Years Ago

Nuclear power was born in Europe 20 years ago, when Britain switched on the world's first atomic generating plant at Calder Hall, in northwest England. Sixty-eight reactors now operate in European countries and 92 others are under construction. But Ireland and Portugal, as well as Norway and Denmark, have not yet gone to nuclear power.

Throughout the emergence of atomic energy, the public was rarely offered a voice in the planning, and indeed it rarely sought one. In Britain and France, reactor programs were closely allied with top-secret programs. About three years ago, however, people became concerned about the large windowless concrete boxes going up in their neighborhoods and along their rivers, but those who objected found it hard to be heard.

"In the United States, opposition has been able to find legal means of obstructing undue power," said Edwin Matthews, a U.S. lawyer in Paris and a member of the Friends of the Earth there. He was speaking of the court actions that have stalled some plans to build reactors and the development of other programs.

"Most of that is missing in Europe," he said.

Opponents of nuclear power in the United States have also managed to get proposals to limit such development onto ballots in next month's elections in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Ohio. However, Californians voting in a primary election June 8 defeated a similar proposal.

No Debate in France

In France, a French member of the Friends of the Earth, Henry de Cazotte, noted. "There has been no debate on the energy issue, and everything is decided in the Council of Ministers."

Protests, however, have been registered through occupation of reactor sites, marches, petitioning and even attempted sabotage. Last year, a reactor being built at Fessenheim, near the West German border, was bombed and a computer at the country's principal builder of reactors was blown up. For five days in July, 10,000 dissidents occupied the Creys Malville site along the Rhône, where an important new reactor is scheduled to be erected.

Construction has also been delayed by a sit-in at a West German plant in Wyhl, in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Because of such incidents, the time it takes for a West German utility to get a license to build a reactor has reportedly stretched from four months 10 years ago to 34 months today.

Scientists Speak Out

Meanwhile, the opposition is winning increasing respectability. Over the last year, labor unions in the Netherlands and in France have called for delays in atomic energy development. French Socialists, once solid backers of the government in nuclear matters, have begun to hedge, supporting nuclear energy but urging caution.

Most recently, prominent scientists have been speaking out against nuclear power. Hendrik Casimir, a physicist and former president of the Dutch Royal Academy, signed a petition this year opposing nuclear power. Marcel Froissart, who holds the physics chair in the elite Collège de France, has organized an anti-nuclear lobby of French scientists.

In Sweden, Thorbjorn Fälldin, the Center party leader and successor to Mr. Palme, credited Hannes Alfven, the Swedish physicist and Nobel Prize winner, with having awakened him to the hazards of nuclear energy—among them possible radiation leaks and explosions, the continued radioactivity of fuel wastes and the pollution of adjacent rivers and bays.

Aiding the opposition are such factors as the recent worldwide recession and the savings that Europe learned to make during the 1973-1974 energy crisis. These brought the growth in electrical consumption to a standstill, thus taking the heat off the reactor-building race.

Three years ago, France launched Europe's most ambitious nuclear program to insulate itself from future energy crises. It decided to build six to eight reactors a year. But the goal has dropped to three to five because consumption has dropped and it was feared that the cost would have crippled the economy.

In the United States, too, the high cost of nuclear power has been an important factor in slowing development. While the United States at the end of last month had 61 nuclear-power plants in operation, 73 under construction and more than 100 planned, the total is much smaller than envisaged several years ago

Work Styles in Libya Inhibit Foreign Businessmen There

TRIPOLI, Libya, Oct. 5 (NYT).—"This is ridiculous," a very important U.S. executive complained the other day to anyone who would listen in the crowded lounge of the Libya Palace Hotel. "I've written 10 letters to the minister and received no answer."

It was perfectly normal, foreign residents commented with little sympathy. Official letters rarely get answered because there are so few secretaries. When the Libyans expelled the Italian colonials in 1970, most of the secretaries in the administration left and have not been replaced by Libyan women who, for the most part, are still wearing veils.

The situation has led to minor crises. At one time there were rumors that the country was going bankrupt because bills of large contractors were not being paid, but it was simply the lack of secretaries. Another time a U.S. company's books went awry because the government had failed to cash a $12-million check for the same reason.

Doing business in Libya is not easy. The vice-president of another U.S. oil concern made several futile trips here from the United States before he finally got to see the minister.

A Swedish company was completing a vital contract when the Libyan negotiating committee disappeared for several weeks without warning. A Greek industrialist who arrived recently was given appointments at midnight because it was Ramadan, the month of fasting when observant Moslems do no work during the day.

More general complaints voiced by foreign businessmen include these: There are no reliable statistics and no market data; Libyans often disregard contracts; they are frequently late for appointments, hours or sometimes days; when a Libyan director gives his subordinates orders they are commonly disregarded.

Yet more and more foreigners are coming here because of the attractive market. The government expects to receive something like $8 billion in oil revenues this year and plans to spend a good deal of it on development projects and, although it is not acknowledged officially, on armaments.

The Early Days

The foreigners also complain about the austere, puritanical style in Tripoli, but things are better than they used to be. In the early days of the revolution led by Col. Moamer Qadhafi seven years ago, nightclubs and casinos were closed, all alcohol was prohibited, as were miniskirts, short sleeves and slacks for girls and long hair for boys, and all street and display signs had to be in Arabic only.

The laws still hold, but people are more relaxed. There is a flourishing black market in whiskey; many people have stills in their backyards, and Scandinavian do-it-yourself wine mixes are popular.

Girls in Slacks

Libyans no longer stare when foreign women appear in backless, sleeveless frocks. Libyan schoolgirls wear slacks and boys wear their hair as long and slacks as tight as anyone else.

Street signs are still in Arabic, but enterprising shops have added pictures for foreigners who do not read Arabic—chickens, cars, shoes, coiffures, all in neon lights. And in the museums the tape has come off the English lettering.

"We Libyans were stricter about religion than other Moslems because when we became independent we had nothing else," a young builder from Benghazi explained. "We were peasants, we had no schooling, only the Koran, and so the revolution had to defend our religion."

Spanish Regime Ends Dispute on Falange' Label

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The government has awarded the disputed name "Spanish Falange" to an organization of right-wing Francoists led by 79-year-old Raimundo Fernandez-Cuesta.

In recent days, a rival group of "left-wing" Falangists tried to set off a smoke bomb in the Madrid stock market and attempted to pry a Falange emblem from the facade of a government building. The actions were part of their campaign to get the Falange name.

The decision was made public last week in an Interior Ministry communiqué that listed the first 9 groups approved by the Cabinet for inclusion on a newly created "political associations register."

Three organizations had applied for recognition as "Spanish Falange"—Mr. Fernandez-Cuesta's Spanish National Front, a more liberal faction known as the "Hedillistas" and a third group centered on a nationwide network of Jose Antonio clubs.

Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera founded the Falange in 1933. Under the Franco regime, the Falange lost its independence and reorganization was only possible with the reforms that followed Franco's death last year.

Russians Protest Shooting in U.S.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Embassy in Washington has filed "a resolute protest" with the State Department over the shooting of an embassy employee in an apparent robbery attempt, Tass said today.

It said the note demanded that the assailants of Sergei Stepanov be found and severely punished and that U.S. authorities take effective measures to insure the safety of the Soviet Embassy personnel in Washington."

Mr. Stepanov, 59, was shot once in the head Saturday as he left a supermarket at dusk. He is in critical condition in a hospital.

Mystery Disease Kills 150 in Zaire

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—More than 150 persons in Zaire, including a Belgian missionary priest and three nuns, have died in the last couple of weeks of an unidentified disease, sources at Antwerp's Institute of Tropical Medicine said yesterday.

They said the epidemic occurred at Yambuku, north of Bumba in upper Zaire—close to the border with the Sudan, where a similar outbreak was reported Sunday.

In Nairobi Sunday, Kenyan authorities said the mystery disease in the southern Sudan—with symptoms including high fever and bleeding from the nose—had killed at least 80 persons. Kenya closed its frontier with the Sudan.

Black Policemen Off Soweto Beat

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 5 (AP).—Black traffic policemen were withdrawn from the African township of Soweto yesterday after repeated threats against them by youths, a police spokesman said.

Earlier, police erected roadblocks to check blacks leaving the township of more than a million blacks amid rumors that black youths were planning to stage an anti-government demonstration in central Johannesburg. The demonstration did not materialize.

The 40 traffic policemen would not return to Soweto until the tension there has ended, the spokesman said. "Soweto will just have to look after its own traffic," he added.

Suslov Bust Unveiled

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A bronze bust of top Communist party ideologist Mikhail Suslov was unveiled yesterday at his home village 350 miles east of Moscow, Tass said.

Golden Gate Suicide

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A young woman leaped from the Golden Gate Bridge yesterday and died two hours later in surgery, becoming the 576th known suicide from the span. Only eight or nine persons have survived the jump since the bridge was opened in the 1930s.







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Many Regret Action, See Little Effect on Election

Butz Resignation Is No Surprise to Farmers

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Farmers in the pivotal grain and livestock states of the Midwest, who usually vote Republican, were not surprised when Earl Butz resigned as secretary of agriculture. Many thought President Ford had no alternative but to accept the resignation.

But many said that they considered Mr. Butz to be one of the best agriculture secretaries they had known, and they regretted both the resignation and the fact that Mr. Butz had been foolish *enough to make the derogatory* remarks he did in surroundings in which he might be quoted.

"It was an awfully dumb thing for him to say and as a result the farmers will suffer," said Mrs. Craig Beane, who, with her husband and son, operates one of the largest dairy farms in southern Wisconsin.

"Even though we didn't always agree with him, he has been as good a spokesman for agriculture as we've seen. He's always been blunt and that's what's gotten him into trouble," she said yesterday.

Farm leaders in the wheat areas, who had begun to criticize both Mr. Butz and the President for their farm policies, thought the resignation was too late to improve Mr. Ford's standing there and probably would have little effect in the November election.

"*It was a very wise move for* him to get out, under the circumstances," said Earl Hayes, a wheat farmer near Sylvia, Kan., who is currently president of the Kansas Association of Wheat Growers.

"Wheat farmers have become quite discouraged over the attitude of the President and the Agriculture Department in these days of falling grain prices," Mr. Hayes said. "*I guess what* Butz said was a reflection of how he feels toward minorities. Well, wheat farmers feel like they're a minority these days, so we can understand how the blacks must feel."

Resentment over the embargo Mr. Ford placed a year ago on grain sales to the Soviet Union is widespread among Midwestern *farmers. But many of them did* not blame Mr. Butz for the embargo, noting that he had opposed it. Many agreed that the resignation would not change many farmers' attitudes toward the *President.*

"It may not lose him any votes around here," said Rick Moraine, editor of the Jefferson (Iowa) Bee and Herald, which reaches most farm families in that normally rich *corn and soybean* area.

"But Earl Butz was a good, active campaigner, and he could have won some more votes for the President among our farmers. I regret both the remarks and *the resignation very much*," said Mr. Moraine, who is also a Republican district chairman.

The reaction of large farm organization leaders to the resignation reflected their attitudes toward Mr. Butz's farm policies.

Tony Deschant, national president of the Farmers Union, and a frequent critic of Mr. Butz, said that the secretary had no *alternative except to resign.*

"Farmers are not different from other people and we all deplore racial overtones," he said in a telephone interview from his Denver headquarters.

"But the key issue with farmers is the economy and not a Butz blunder," he said. "It probably won't change farmers' attitudes toward Ford. It's hard to see *how anybody could* be happy with the policies of Butz and Ford. With Butz gone, the President could change them before the election. But we doubt if he will."

Dean Kleckner, a hog and grain farmer from Rudd, Iowa, and president of the Iowa Farm Bureau, said that he was disappointed that Mr. Ford had yielded to political pressure and accepted the resignation.

"Agriculture has lost a good friend," he said. "If his successor is just an interim appointment who won't speak out the way Butz did, then Ford will lose a lot *of support in the farm belt.*"



Associated Press.

FAREWELL TROLLEYS—Brussels vintage streetcars were rolled out for the last time yesterday on the main north-south line before they were placed in museum.

Chinese Reporting 'Sabotage' in Provinces

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 5 (WP).—*Reports of "sabotage" in China* indicate that a yearlong erosion of public order has continued despite the nation's grief over the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Analysts here agree that the word "sabotage"—in Chinese "po huai," or "breaking-spoiling"—can mean many different things, *but it is not a term party officials* take lightly. By using it in public broadcasts and articles, they are admitting to some serious problems.

Provincial reports of sabotage and accounts by travelers and other sources suggest the most recent sabotage activities range from worker slowdowns and absenteeism to bank robberies and factory theft, as well as attempts at property destruction by anti-Communist agents working for Taiwan.

Nationalist Chinese saboteurs, if there are any in China, would be expected to concentrate along the south China coast opposite Taiwan, and many of the most recent sabotage reports come from that area.

Explosives Found

Hong Kong police confiscated 120 pounds of high explosives, including incendiary devices, in mid-July from an apartment said to have been occupied by Taiwan agents.

But analysts here tend to attribute the vast majority of sabotage reports to a range of economic and political problems exacerbated by several sudden changes in leadership and policy.

The most sensational acts of vandalism so far occurred in the Tienanmen Square riots in Peking in April, when a mob, apparently angered by a slight to the memory of Premier Chou En-lai, burned cars and buildings.

Backed by Mao's immense authority, the Peking leaders quickly squelched the violence. Now they must face the newest outbreak of reported disruption without Mao, and they appear to be in some doubt about how to handle it.

Political Infighting

Four of the recent sabotage re*ports have come from the pro*vinces of Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kweichow, all areas with histories of political infighting and local leaders thought to be at odds with some policies pushed by Mao's radical disciples.

Some broadcasts indicate that local party leaders are wary of clamping down on disruptive citizens. Since the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, when hundreds of local officials lost jobs, at least temporarily, for trying to end Red Guard demonstrations, bureaucrats have apparently feared that tough action might anger some troublemakers' powerful political friends.

The regular call to party cadres to "stand firm at their posts" indicates what this fear has done to discipline.

Many of the new sabotage reports mention the spreading of false rumors, which may spring from widespread dissatisfaction over infrequent worker pay raises in the last two decades.

The Chinese are known to have discussed among themselves rumors that Mr. Chou, before he died, or Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, before he was dismissed in April, planned to raise wages, something orthodox Maoists in Peking think would be a mistake.

Tonight in San Francisco

Livelier Debate Is Expected In 2d Ford-Carter Meeting

By George Skelton

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—"We've got backups for everything we can *think of*—except an act of God," said chief engineer Brooks Graham, confidently inspecting the mammoth stage where the second presidential debate will be held tomorrow evening.

This time, for sure, there will be a spare sound distribution amplifier, said the Columbia Broadcasting System technician.

A short circuit in a tiny electronic capacitor, a $1 part about the size of a cigarette filter, knocked out the only amplifier during the first debate on Sept. 23, silencing the presidential candidates for 27 minutes, embarrassing the show's producers and prompting perhaps millions of viewers to turn off their television sets.

This time, also, the candidates have altered the debate format slightly in a move the sponsoring League of Women Voters hopes will liven up the show.

The change, suggested by Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter and agreed to by President Gerald Ford, will discourage follow-up questions by panelists. The idea is to create more of an exchange between the candidates, a greater sense of conflict, and to squeeze in more questions.

"This debate should be less rigid, less wooden, with an increased tempo," said Mr. Carter's debate coach, former TV news producer Barry Jagoda.

There is another reason why the second debate should be more *lively*, Mr. Jagoda said yesterday.

"Both candidates will be more relaxed. Carter will be performing the entire 90 minutes as he was the last 30 during the first debate," he predicted.

The debate will last 90 minutes and be televised by the three major networks. A panel of three newsmen alternately will ask each candidate a question, with three minutes for the answer.

"We hope the answers this time will be shorter," said Mildred Miller, spokesmen for the League of Women Voters.

Then the panelists may ask a follow-up question, "but only if a clarification is really necessary," Mr. Miller said. "The follow-up question will not be automatic this time. It will be the exception rather than the rule."

The other candidate then may make a two-minute rebuttal, a facet of the debate in which Mr. Ford excelled last time.

No Spectacle

Because Ford strategists regarded the first debate as a significant plus for the President, they insisted upon keeping basically the same ground rules.

"We're not looking for a spectacle," said the President's debate coach, Mike Duval.

"People who are honestly trying to make up their minds about who to vote for will stay tuned in, and they're all we are trying to communicate with—not those looking for a show."

Mr. Jagoda said his candidate would hold one important advantage this time: "The pressure isn't on Jimmy so much this time. There aren't the expectations. Ford is supposed to be the expert on foreign affairs. Last time, Jimmy was this great guy and Ford was supposed to be the dummy."

Mr. Ford may hold an advantage for the second debate because it will be devoted exclusively to foreign affairs, a field in which, as commander in chief and a former congressional leader, he presumably is more knowledgeable than the former Georgia governor.

The $15,000 set, with separate podiums and a medium-blue backdrop, is the same one used for the first debate, in Philadelphia.

The debate site is one of San Francisco's most beloved landmarks, the gaudy Palace of Fine Arts, built in 1915 to house an international exposition celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal. The Greco-Romanesque structure, with a great outdoor rotunda with Corinthian columns and a waterfall lagoon, was rebuilt a decade ago with $7.6 million in public and private funds.

There are only 572 seats available because a huge platform for seven television cameras has blocked out another 500. Half the available seats have been reserved for reporters. The others have been allotted to the League of Women Voters. Nobody gets in without being approved by the Secret Service.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Peking Delegate To UN Predicts U.S.-Soviet War

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua today denounced both the United States and the Soviet Union and predicted war between them.

The first top Chinese official to address a foreign audience since the death of Mao Tse-tung, Sept. 9, he told the UN General Assembly that the danger of global conflict was visibly growing and that all peoples must prepare for it.

Since the European security conference last year, the Soviet military threat to Western Europe and its political subversion there had increased, Mr. Chiao said.

The Russians, he warned, were trying to catch Europe off guard, divide and crush it piecemeal and ultimately seize the whole of the Western continent.

Interest centered on the Chinese envoy's address as delegates listened for any hint of a change in Peking's policy line since Mao's death. Mr. Chiao's remarks appeared just as uncompromising toward the major powers as his previous speeches here.

Falldin Is Nominated In Swedish Parliament

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Center party leader Thorbjorn Falldin was nominated today in a 40-second parliament session to be Premier—the first non-Socialist named to that post in 44 years.

Mr. Falldin, 50, a sheep farmer by profession, was nominated by the speaker of parliament, Henry Allard. A parliamentary vote confirming Mr. Falldin as Premier was scheduled for Thursday and the approval is assured by the non-Socialists' 180-169 majority, derived from their gains in the Sept. 19 general elections.

39 Indian Miners Die

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Thirty-nine coal miners died in an explosion 1,200 feet underground at Sudamdih, in northeast India, yesterday, officials reported today.

Old Bolshevik Defects to Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Arnost Kolman, 84, a Czechoslovakia-born professor of mathematics and philosophy in the Soviet Union, said in an open letter to party chief Leonid Brezhnev published today that the Soviet Union is a "greater prison than czarist Russia ever was" and declared that he intended to seek political asylum here in Sweden.

Mr. Kolman arrived here last week with his wife, Yekaterina, to visit their daughter. They had been living in Moscow and had waited four years for Soviet permission to come here.

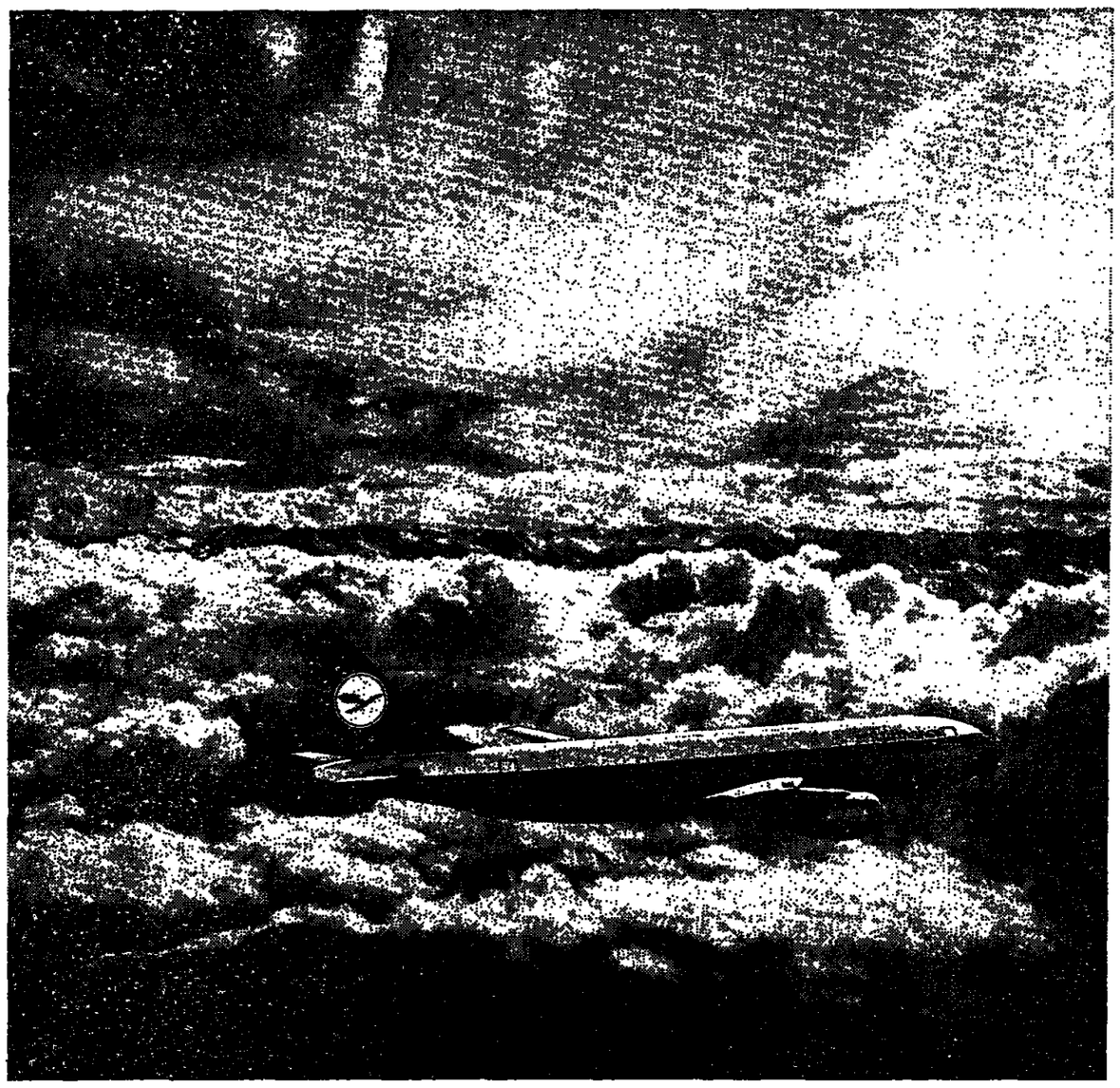
In his letter, published in the Stockholm newspaper Expressen, Prof. Kolman—who took part in the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and later held posts in the Communist party's Moscow committee—said that the Soviet party and government had degenerated. He wrote: "Is it not inhuman to take parents from children, prevent families from being reunited, refuse them permission to travel to their relatives overseas, or for months or for sometimes years at a time deny relatives permission to visit political prisoners or even to correspond with them?"

Suharto Exonerates Military in Plotting

JAKARTA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—President Suharto said today the Indonesian armed forces were not involved in a recent plot to overthrow him.

He told 5,000 troops on parade for the armed forces' 31st anniversary that no servicemen were connected with the plot which was revealed on Sept. 22. Former Agriculture Ministry official Sawito Kartowibowo has been arrested in the case.

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U.K. Tories Urge Plans On Recovery

Conference Supports Spending, Tax Cuts

AT BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Britain's Conservative Party, assured by their leaders that they are moving toward imminent power, called today for drastic public spending cuts, lower taxes, less price restraint and a strict control of money supply as the way to national economic recovery.

"We shall set about the reduction of government spending with an iron resolve," declared the party's economic spokesman, Sir Geoffrey Howe, at the opening session here of the opposition Conservative party's annual conference.

Party chiefs have been saying that the Labor government cannot survive much longer and the Conservatives' chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, told the delegates to unite because a general election was "at least a possibility."

Although the Labor government has given no hint of giving up or seeking a fresh mandate halfway through its term, there was a distinct electioneering atmosphere here and Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher posed for photographers amid pretty girls in campaign hats.

Sir Geoffrey said that the whole of Britain's national life was in an advanced state of decay and this country must now undertake a deep-seated change if we are to preserve freedom and restore prosperity."

Labor Split Seen

He contended that the Labor party had split in two—a Marxist party and a "dwindling band" under Prime Minister James Callaghan. They were so deeply divided, he said, that not even U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger could bring them together.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain was suffering dictation by a handful of trade union leaders over a large part of national policy.

He proposed an alternative by which the only spheres left untouched by reduction of public spending would be the police and defense forces and services for those "in real need."

Sir Geoffrey said taxes should be cut and controls on prices and share dividends relaxed. But he also stressed that restraint in wage bargaining remained an important part of policy.

Included in a resolution approved by the conference today was a passage welcoming cooperation on incomes policy between government and the unions —a method used by the Labor government—although it said this should only be a short-term method for reducing inflation.



United Press International.

Enoch Powell addressing the Conservative Monday Club.

Powell Proposal to Repatriate Nonwhites Is Decried in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Home Secretary Merlyn Rees today joined a chorus of condemnation against Enoch Powell's demand for repatriation of non white immigrants at government expense. Mr. Rees said the plan was unrealistic, meaningless and impractical.

Mr. Powell, Britain's best-known rightist politician, last night advocated the spending of £1 billion ($1.67 billion) on repatriation of a million Asian and West Indian immigrants to avert "the catastrophe of widespread violence."

The proposal led to angry protests from leaders of immigrant organizations. A member of Parliament urged that Mr. Powell be arrested. Most national newspapers condemned the idea.

Handful of Persons

Today, Mr. Rees issued a statement saying it was unrealistic to suppose that cash offers would persuade more than a handful of persons to return to their countries of origin and that compulsory removal was "not a policy which any government would even contemplate."

Speaking at the right-wing Conservative Monday Club in Croydon, Mr. Powell said that £1,000 a head should be offered to at least a million persons over five years, at a cost of "no more than" £200 million a year. If the black population continued to grow, he predicted that there would be more racial violence, adding: "You've seen nothing yet."

U.S. Customs Says Japanese Film Can't Be Shown

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP).—Officials at the New York Film Festival have been ordered to remove a Japanese film from its program and surrender it to the U.S. Customs Service, which ruled it obscene after a private screening.

The film, "In the Realm of the Senses" directed by Nagisa Oshima, was scheduled to be shown on the Festival's Saturday night program at Lincoln Center.

Marvin Segal, festival chairman, called the action of the customs department "a serious interference with our artistic freedom." He pointed out that the 115-minute film was shown earlier this year at the Cannes film festival in France under the title "L'Empire des Sens" and had been praised as "a great work of art."

Mr. Segal said it was the first time in the 14-year history of the film festival that such an action had been taken against one of the entries.

Chinese-Japanese Relations Enter Period of Marked Slump

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Chinese-Japanese relations, hampered by adverse economic conditions, stalled diplomacy, natural disasters and internal political uncertainties in China and Japan, appear to have entered a period of marked inactivity with little prospect for immediate improvement.

This assessment, virtually the unanimous view of businessmen, diplomats and politicians, is in contrast to the trend that characterized political and economic dealings after relations were normalized four years ago.

Two-way trade between them fell 6.5 per cent in the first six months of th's year to $1.7 billion. Japanese officials termed the drop unprecedented in the new era of relations with China, historically a magnet for Japan's attention. The two countries' foreign ministers have not met on their long-stalled friendship treaty for over a year.

With the death of Mao Tsetung and the resulting political realignment in China and with the politically unstable situation of Premier Takeo Miki, any dramatic change in stated positions seems unlikely for the moment.

The key stumbling block has been China's insistence that the treaty include a phrase opposing hegemony—domination—by any one power, namely, the Soviet Union. Japan maintains that such a clause must have universal application and not be aimed at any one country.

Until early this year the disagreement appeared to have little if any economic impact. Trade had been growing by 15 to 20 per cent annually, China buying large quantities of Japanese steel and Japan interested in Chinese crude oil.

During the first six months of this year, however, China agreed to buy only a fraction of the 2.3 million tons of steel it bought in the last half of 1975. Japanese chemical sales, especially of fertilizers, were off 45 per cent and machinery sales 5.4 per cent. Japan's purchases of Chinese oil, which account for half the value of its imports from China, declined almost 22 per cent to under 8 million tons for the year.

A number of factors are cited in accounting for the decline. For Japan, some effects of a stubborn two-year recession still linger and ample oil supplies from elsewhere reduced eagerness for high-sulfur Chinese fuel. For China, just entering its fifth five-year plan, the year has been upsetting, beginning with the death of Chou En-lai and including internal ideolcgical struggle, signs of social unrest and severe earthquakes in addition to the death of Mao.

Normal commercial relations are only now resuming.

The new Japanese foreign minister, Zentaro Kosaka, who has had close ties with Peking, has said he hopes to meet his Chinese counterpart, Chiao Kuan-hua, during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Iran Forgers Jailed

TEHRAN, Oct. 5 (AP).—A military tribunal today sentenced 530 persons to prison terms ranging from three months to five years for involvement in a widespread forgery ring that issued false certificates exempting young Iranians from military service.



UPI.

Kathy Vega, 18, of Gordon, Neb., sports lively headgear—the pet raccoon she's named Bandit.

16 More Bodies Found In Hurricane's Wake

LA PAZ, Mexico, Oct. 5 (AP).—Searchers have found the bodies of 16 more victims of last Thursday's hurricane. They were in a building demolished by a flood of water and mud when the storm burst a river dike just outside the city. Gov. Cesar Mendoza of the state of Baja California Sur said the discovery raised the official death toll to 423.

However, figures continued to differ widely among various officials. Mexican President Luis Echeverria put the number of deaths at 435 on Sunday. The La Paz police chief, Ramon Elizondo, said the death toll was 353, while a source involved with a military search operation said the hurricane killed at least 1,050 persons in this city of 80,000.

Portuguese Parties Launch Campaign for City Elections

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Portugal's main political parties have begun to stake out positions for crucial municipal elections set for Dec. 12.

Socialist Premier Mario Soares announced yesterday that he and other members of the government will tour district capitals every weekend to study local problems.

The two-month-old Socialist government does not necessarily depend on the outcome of the local elections, but Mr. Soares has said he would "respect the decision of the people." The Socialists won last April's legislative elections with 35 per cent of the vote and hope to do better next time.

They are faced with sharpened opposition, however, on both the right and the left.

The Socialists' chief rivals, the liberal Popular Democrats, declared yesterday that they were changing their party's name to Social Democratic party in an obvious bid to win over some of the Socialist voters.

On the other hand, the conservative Christian Democratic leadership, meeting over the weekend, announced it would challenge the government on tax increases and the agrarian reform law when the National Assembly reconvenes this week.

Leftists Meet

The main revolutionary leftist organization, which calls itself the Movement for Popular Unity, held its first national meeting last weekend to work out electoral strategy.

The Movement for Popular Unity grew out of the groups that supported populist candidate Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho in last June's presidential elections. Otelo, as he is generally called, made a surprisingly strong showing, coming in second with 16.54 per cent of the vote. Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who had the support of the three largest parties, won with 61.54 per cent.

Maj. Carvalho addressed his partisans Sunday night, defying a government ban on political activity by him because of his role in the abortive leftist coup attempt last Nov. 25.

Before an enthusiastic audience, mainly of students, he declared that the movement for popular unity was prepared to propose a revolutionary "grassroots alternative" to the present "bourgeois" Socialist government.

2 Countries Plan 200-Mile Limits

PRETORIA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—South Africa plans to extend its fishing zone to 200 nautical miles next year, the government announced today. It now has a six-mile territorial limit and a 12-mile fishing limit.

A statement from Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis said Parliament would be asked during its next session, starting in mid-January, to pass the legislation.

In Oslo, meanwhile, Premier Odvar Nordli proposed that Norway establish an exclusive economic zone over sea waters extending 200 miles from its shores effective Jan. 1.

Floods Affect 8 Million

PATNA, India, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—About eight million persons were left homeless in floods that recently devastated vast areas of Bihar State in eastern India, a state official said.

'It's Inhuman to Have One Man Pulling Another'

Rickshaws Are Focus of Dacca Controversy

By William Borders

DACCA, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Abdul Kahn was exhausted—as he is a good part of the time.

"It's toward the end of the day, when my legs begin to hurt, that it gets to me," he explained with a weary sigh as he parked his bicycle rickshaw in a patch of shade and mopped his forehead with an old yellow towel.

"But then I look at others around me, and I realize I'm not badly off."

Mr. Kahn is one of an estimated 30,000 men who earn their living pedaling passengers around this steamy city for about 5 cents a mile.

Their three-wheeled vehicles, although properly known as pedicabs, are universally called rickshaws, and the drivers are called rickshaw-wallahs, with the addition of the Hindi suffix, wallah, meaning agent or operator.

Focus of Controversy

Although they are ubiquitous in this part of the world, the rickshaw-wallahs are increasingly the focus of controversy.

"There's more and more a feeling that it's inhuman to have one man pulling another man, as if he were a beast of burden," said Enamul Haq, the principal information officer of the Bangladesh government. "We really want to get rid of them, and move to motorized taxis, but I'm afraid it will take a long, long time."

In a place where gasoline costs $1.40 a gallon, men are often used as beasts of burden. The construction site of Pakistan's capital, Islamabad, is crisscrossed with long lines of workers carrying flat trays of sand on their heads, and a common sight in any South Asian city is half a dozen men balancing a huge desk or cupboard on their heads through blocks of traffic.

Western visitors are often squeamish about riding in rickshaws, especially the kind found in places such as Calcutta, where the rickshaw-wallah, with no cycle to operate, just grabs onto the vehicle and pulls, his bare feet slapping on the pavement.

Hard Work

But a Dacca merchant who takes a rickshaw to work every day calls such scruples "hypersensitive," and reasons this way:

"Of course it's hard work for the men on the pedals, but they get well paid for it, and it's better to earn an honest living that way than to be hungry, like so many in this country."

In a recent study published by the Bangladesh Medical Research Council, two physiologists here found, to no one's surprise, that rickshaw pedalers are among the hardest-working physical laborers, using up more than seven calories a minute.

But the study also found that because they earned about $30 a month, more than most skilled laborers, they were able to buy enough food to keep themselves going. Their mean caloric intake was 3,100 calories a day, which is high for persons in this hungry land.

"They're not downtrodden at all," explained Dr. M. Mujibur Rahman, one of the authors of the study. "Of course, we don't know about the long-range effects of such labor. You'll notice they're all rather young."

Mr. Kahn, 21, has been pedaling a pedicab around Dacca for five years. Like most of the men in his trade, he has a lean, hard body that is soaked with sweat dozens of times a day, and he wears a T-shirt and printed lungi, the sarong-type wraparound that Bengali men favor.

The bicycle he operates, like many of them, is exuberantly decorated with all manner of plastic gimcrackery: pink birds and purple flowers, strings of multicolored balls and shimmering tassels. Bengal tigers are painted on its orange seats, green and red fringe flutters from the handlebars.

Although Mr. Kahn has helped with the decorations, a lure to passengers, he only rents the vehicle, from a man who owns 12 of them, paying about $1 a day, which leaves him, on a good day, about $1.25 for himself.

"Of course, it would be better if I owned the rickshaw myself," he said, speaking in Bengali, but that could cost $200, and "so I doubt if I will ever save enough."

Kiyoshi Iwamoto, News Executive In Japan, Is Dead

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Kiyoshi Iwamoto, 72, managing director of Japan's Kyodo News Service from 1959 to 1966, died today of a heart attack.

Mr. Iwamoto, a graduate of Tokyo University's law faculty, worked for the former Domei news agency in New York, Tokyo, Shanghai and Manila from 1936 to 1945, when he joined Kyodo on its founding at the end of World War II. He helped build up Kyodo's international links and remained an adviser to the news agency until his death.

Horst Schmidt

FRANKFURT, Oct. 5 (AP).—Horst Schmidt, 51, labor and social minister of the state of Hesse since 1969, was killed instantly about midnight when he was struck by a speeding car on the Frankfurt-Offenbach Autobahn, police said today.

Mr. Schmidt and his driver had just stopped to check the damage from a minor accident in which their car was involved with another vehicle, officers said. A third automobile, traveling at high speed, hit Mr. Schmidt, they said.

Briton Is Jailed In Russia for Bid To Smuggle Dope

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Briton Donald Parkins was sentenced today to three years in a Soviet labor camp for attempting to smuggle marijuana through Moscow to Western Europe.

Parkins, 28, was the fourth Briton to be jailed in Moscow this year on similar charges. Customs authorities have launched a crackdown on drug smuggling through the Soviet capital from Asia.

Parkins told the court that he had bought marijuana in Thailand after his money and his passport were stolen from him while on a holiday visit there this summer. He was arrested at Moscow airport Aug. 19.

British Embassy officials were told only this morning that he was going to be tried.

Parkins, who pleaded guilty, was said by customs officers to have been carrying 19 packets of marijuana in his suitcase. He will serve his sentence in a general regime camp, the mildest of four categories in the Soviet penal system.

60 Dutch Fishermen Dump Rivals' Shrimp

GRONINGEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Dutch shrimp fishermen resorted to deeds instead of words today in their dispute against alleged dumping by their West German competitors.

About 60 fishermen blocked the road leading across the northeastern border at Nieuweschans, intercepted a West German truck and dumped its cargo of hundreds of pounds of shrimp on the pavement, a fishermen's spokesman said.



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FILMS

Yukio Mishima's 'Sailor' Rings a False Note

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—"The Sailor Who Fell From Grace With the Sea" (at the Paramount Elysées and at the Studio Alpha in English) is adapted from a novel by Yukio Mishima, the eccentric author who committed hara-kiri in Tokyo in 1970. Mishima, by his sensational suicide, hoped to reawaken his countrymen to the ideals of Japan's imperial past. His own quixotic career provides more bizarre and inviting stuff for the cinema than any of his books.

The film version that Lewis John Carlino has extracted from "The Sailor" shifts the novel's scene from Yokohama to Dartmouth, England, and transforms its Japanese characters into Anglo-Saxons. But it is not these geographical and racial alterations that account for the peculiarity of the adaptation. Mishima's psychological explorations would ring equally false had the Oriental background been retained.

An officer on an American cargo ship spends a few days ashore and becomes the lover of a reserved widow. He fascinates her adolescent son with yarns of adventures in far places. This son belongs to a secret society founded by a sinister schoolmate who preaches a nihilistic philosophy.

After another voyage around the globe, the American sailor returns to propose marriage to the widow. She is gleeful at the prospect, but her son is disillusioned by his hero's intention to quit the sea for dull domesticity. He and his gang go into action.

The cruelty of children, made dramatically familiar by "A High Wind in Jamaica" and "Lord of the Flies," is stressed to include a particularly repugnant episode in which the clan torments and kills a cat. The boy's habit of spying on his mother in her bedroom classifies him as a pathological case. This, however, is not followed to its logical conclusion.

Technically the film has certain merits. The quaint English port town, its water traffic and picturesque sunsets, and the measured rhythm of its inhabitants' existence are reproduced to admirable atmospheric effect. But the clandestine meetings of the kinky schoolboys hint of Hollywood horror.

Jonathan Kahn is properly eerie as the young spook, delivering ominous side glances to denote his contempt for adults. Had his mother seen him as we do, she would have sent him to the nearest clinic at once. Kris Kristofferson is a seaman such as Herman Melville might have drawn and Sarah Miles is persuasive as the widow.

• • •

In "At Long Last Love" (at the Action Christine in English), Peter Bogdanovitch has sought to weave a collection of Cole Porter numbers into a light lampoon of the country-club society-ball musical comedies of the 1930s. All the numbers are from famous shows. As George S. Kaufman, Howard Lindsay, Moss Hart and the Spewacks were among Porter's librettists, Bogdanovitch has set himself a formidable challenge. His script must better those he has discarded. It doesn't.

A second handicap is that the celebrated songs he has selected were introduced by such stars as Ethel Merman, Fred Astaire and Mary Martin. Their replacements in this case bestow on the proceedings an aspect of summer-stock revival.

For his slender story about a quartet of bright young worldlings changing partners in swank surroundings, Bogdanovitch has chosen Burt Reynolds, Cybill Shepherd, Madeline Kahn and Duilio del Orete with Eileen Brennan and John Hillerman serving as maid and valet. This is a fairly agreeable arrangement and the sextet render the witty lyrics with some sense of smartness. What is missing is the sassy personal touch that marked the Porter shows. The quintessence of Porter's mischief may be summed up in an anecdote. When he left his magnificent Venetian palazzo, he showered his staff with farewell presents. The favorite gondolier was given a bicycle.

• • •

The most popular film in Paris, it is interesting to note, is "Barry Lyndon" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysées and at the Gaumont Rive-Gauche in English), proof—if any is needed—that movie-goers look rather than listen. This three-hour adaptation of the picaresque Thackery novel has been retold by Stanley Kubrick on the screen in straight fashion, that is, minus the author's sardonic and moralizing asides. Dramatically it is extremely leisurely and Ryan O'Neal has not the glamour or charm of his dashing rogue-hero. But what gorgeous visions it offers the eye! Pictorially it is certainly a masterpiece. It looks at times as though the canvases of Gainesborough and Romney had suddenly come to life. But the drama remains inanimate.



Kris Kristofferson, Jonathan Kahn in "Sailor."

FASHION

Doing the English Look In the French Manner

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—The scene is Burberry's, 10 Boulevard Malesherbes. By 2:30 hundreds of women have piled into the place with the aggressive stance and no-nonsense look of cash-and-carry customers. Most are already wearing the house's colors —a raincoat, a kilt, a hat or a tweed suit.

After the show, the women have tea and crumpets. Then the place turns into a madhouse with everybody fighting to try on everything.

This is a miracle of sorts in today's world where fashion shows (still put on by the couture houses) have become, at best, a mere spectacle and, for women who have the time, a pleasant way of killing an afternoon.

Things are different at Burberry's, but it did not happen overnight. "Ten years ago, we had 40 to 50 women an afternoon. Now, we're up to 500," said Peter Howard, manager of the Paris store. The show takes place every year in the fall.

Burberry's Paris branch has existed since the turn of the century, but it had a musty, old-fashioned image. Ten years ago, the company, which belongs to Great Universal Stores, was revamped, new blood was brought in. "Half of us were under 30," said Mr. Howard, "and things started happening."

Mailing List

"We didn't have fashion parades then," Mr. Howard said, "or anything like that. Now, we have a mailing list of 95,000 names and 75 per cent are from Paris and from the more bourgeois arrondissements: the 16th, the 8th, the 1st and Neuilly.

The English look always appealed to French men but to French women it left a lot to be desired. The fabrics were beautiful, but the cut was dumpy. Burberry's major job was to keep the British look but adapt it to Frenchwomen's taste. "We make the clothes in England," Mr. Howard said, "but the cut is French."

Mr. Howard looks like a wise administrator but the real power behind the scenes is fashion director Jacqueline Dilleman, a Cambridge University degree and a spell with Dior.

"Everything Burberry's London sent us was all wrong for French women," she said. "First of all, because French and English women couldn't be more different. French women want to look pretty, English women want to be comfortable.

"You can tell it instantly in the way they wear the same raincoat. A French girl will tighten her belt as hard as she can (to make her waist look small) and will tie it nonchalantly. The English will put it on neatly, not too tight, and will slide the belt into every loop. Same thing with blazers. French girls like them skinny but the English won't accept that. Again, they want to be comfortable."

The blazers, by the way, are made in France.

But it wasn't just the cut. "The colors were ghastly, too: you know, those acid greens, aggressive pinks and hard blues—no way the French would have them."

So, after tackling the cut, Mrs. Dilleman also worked on the colors, having sweaters dyed to match the colors of the tweeds and plaids and doing a lovely color coordination job.

The next step was to broaden the image and extend it to more than just rainwear. Mrs. Dilleman's major coup came seven years ago, when she hit on the idea of using up miles of famous plaid rainwear lining to make umbrellas and luggage. London liked the idea and has now applied it to just about everything—hats, blousons, blouses, kilts, scarves. But there too, Mrs. Dilleman keeps close track of French-versus-British taste. For instance, the luggage in Paris is leather-trimmed whereas in London the trim is plastic. "I know it will be more expensive," she said, "but I can't see selling plastic at Burberry's," she said.

The store has won its battle: Raincoats now only account for 35 per cent of their sales. Pullovers, skirts, blazers, coats and suits account for the rest.

It has also added a children's department and last week opened a young men's section, adroitly promoted by Lord Lichfield, a British photographer who is also Queen Elizabeth's cousin.

The firm has also had a number of breaks—with Saint Laurent pushing kilts and blazers, the British look is now part of the overall fashion picture and a basic in any woman's wardrobe. Then of course, the drop of the pound means that "our prices are now very competitive," Mr. Howard said.



A fashion show at Burberry's, Paris division.

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DESIGN THEATER

DANCE

The Exalted Choreography Of the New York City Ballet

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—Taken together with the Stravinsky evening that George Balanchine and Jerome Robbins staged at the Paris Opéra a couple of seasons ago, the all Balanchine-Stravinsky program that the New York City Ballet is giving here now means that Paris dance enthusiasts have had a healthy serving of the best of the new works from the company's Stravinsky Festival of 1972.

The ballet that the Paris audience seemed to take to its heart was "Duo Concertant," a delicious pas de deux to that early 1930s work for piano and violin. One might almost call it a multiple love duet—for the two instruments, for the two dancers (Kay Mazzo and Peter Martins) and above all for dance and music, as the two dancers occasionally stopped to give their bemused attention to the onstage musicians (Gordon Boelzner, piano, and Lamar Alsop, violin) before once again breaking into dance.

But there was hardly any break in the exalted level of choreography, whether in the austere combination of "Monumentum Pro Gesualdo" and "Movements for Piano and Orchestra," which had Suzanne Farrell's cool elegance partnered in succession by Tracy Bennett and Jacques d'Amboise, or the "Symphony in Three Movements," with Sara Leland and Jean-Pierre Bonnefous as the leading couple. The program was completed by the divertimento from "Baiser de la Fée," the Stravinsky/Balanchine bow in the direction of Tchaikovsky-Petipa.

The company's final program combined Robbins's daring and triumphantly brilliant setting of Bach's "Goldberg Variations," with Farrell and Martins as the first of a company of equals, and Balanchine in one of his most romantic moods (a little too romantic for one or two nay-sayers in the balcony) in the 19-year-old setting of Schoenberg's orchestration of Brahms's Piano Quartet, Opus 25, which gives virtually the whole company something grateful to do, winding up with an exuberant, foot-stomping Rondo alla Zingarese for Merrill Ashley and the veteran d'Amboise.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Films

"Diamonds" is a caper movie that revives a dormant genre only to assure its burial deeper than ever," according to Lawrence Van Gelder. Produced and directed by Menahem Golan, it is theoretically about an assault on the security system of the diamond exchange in Tel Aviv, but "the real assault is on the sensibilities of anyone who has ever had the slightest affection for such movies." Among those "whose consciences should bother them for appearing in this film are Robert Shaw, Richard Roundtree, Barbara Seagull and Shelley Winters."

"Jonah Who Will Be 25 in the Year 2000," French-language film by Swiss director Alan Tanner, "is witty and cerebrally playful," Vincent Canby says. Set in Switzerland, the characters "are as surrounded as the country they live in; denied access to something essential." Though they are "hemmed in," the film's nine friends "have not been anesthetized by mediocrity into dreamless boredom. It's a highly comic, politicized accounting of their states of mind and talk." The entire cast, including Jean Luc Bideau, Myriam Boyer, Jacques Denis, Rufus and Miou-Miou, "is splendid." It was written by Mr. Tanner and an Englishman, John Berger, "who make up one of the most interesting film-making teams in Europe today."

Plays

"Heaven Grand in Amber Orbit," Jackie Curtis's 1969 pop musical, "veers at collision speed from the grotesquely comic to the ostentatiously tacky," Mel Gussow says. It is the story of a Hollywood sex goddess who is raped, pillaged and plundered, in a setting somewhere between a penny arcade and a bordello. "The music is abrasive and the lyrics are harsh," while the acting by Ruby Lynn Reyner, Gordon Bressac and Dells Sorrentino "is on several orbits, from dead earnest to self-mockery."

COLOMBIA *NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL BIDDING*

CERRO MATOSO PROJECT

New Mining, Smelting, Townsite and Construction Facilities Near Montelibano, Department of Cordoba.

Empresa Colombianа de Niquel Limitada ("ECONIQUEL") and Compania de Niquel Colombiano, S.A. ("CONICOL") plan to develop mine and ferronickel producing facilities at Cerro Matoso which is in the Department of Cordoba, Colombia. The project includes mine, pyrometallurgical processing and ancillary facilities for processing up to 850,000 dry metric tons per year of lateritic nickel ore.

The project will require the purchase of equipment for surface mining, primary crushing, stockpiling, drying, secondary crushing, screening, ore storage, agglomerating, calcining, electric furnace smelting, and refining. Attendant mechanical and electrical equipment, instrumentation, piping and building materials will be required.

Construction of the project will be performed through a series of contracts which will include the following classes of work: temporary construction facilities, road construction, townsite urbanization, housing, site preparation, pile driving, concrete foundations and structures, erection of structural steel, installations of mechanical equipment, electrical, instrumentation and piping systems, and installation of refractories.

Announcement of prequalification for various sections of the project works is advertised in periodicals in Colombia, Asia, Europe, North and South America, and given at the same time to the United States and Colombian Embassies of member countries of the World Bank (and Switzerland). ECONIQUEL and CONICOL have applied for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in various currencies equivalent to U.S. $75,000,000 in connection with the Cerro Matoso project, and intends to apply the proceeds of this loan to eligible payments under the contract (contracts) for which this invitation to bid is issued. If this loan is granted, payment by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be made only at the request of ECONIQUEL and CONICOL and upon approval by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement and will be subject in all respects to the terms and conditions of that Agreement, except as the Bank may specifically otherwise agree, no party other than ECONIQUEL and CONICOL shall derive any rights from the Loan Agreement or have any claim to loan proceeds.

Tendering is limited to suppliers who are nationals of member countries of the World Bank (and Switzerland), and who have been prequalified for the work.

For further information, interested suppliers and contractors are advised to contact their embassies in Colombia or the United States, or address correspondence to Cerro Matoso Project, c/o Bechtel.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

EC Firms ssail Japan eel Exports

oads Said Made Other Markets

JSSELS, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).— makers in the European mic Community have com- d to the EEC Commission the growing penetration of traditional markets outside ommunity by Japanese com- s, industry sources report- lay.

complaint was summed up communication that the ent of the EEC Club des rgistes, the steel makers' Dieter Spethmann, dis- d to commissioner Henri et, responsible for steel s, according to sources.

Commission would neither irm nor deny Mr. mann's communication and ed to comment.

sources at the steel makers' said Mr. Spethmann ex- d steel producers' concern the repercussions that in- d shipments of rolled prod- rom Japan and other com- may have on the employ- and financial situation of EEC counterparts.

behalf of all steel producers e EEC, Mr. Spethmann sug- ed that the Commission take nt and energetic measures" hafeguard the position of com- ety steel makers, according ese sources.

No Proposals

irces said that EEC steel s have not proposed any rete measures they expect the Commission and stressed the move was primarily aim- at "getting things moving."

EC steel industry officials said Japanese agreed in 1975 to rain their shipments of rolled el to the EEC market this year about 1.22 million metric tons, eeling that the EEC expects ll be kept by the Japanese.

But, industry officials argue, e Japanese have pushed their el exports to non-EEC mar- ts, especially in Europe, that ditionally depend on deliveries om community producers.

According to industry figures, apanese shipments of rolled steel roducts to such markets amount- d to 47 per cent of imports of hese non-EEC countries in the irst half of 1976, up from a mar- et share of 30 per cent they had in 1975 and of 19 per cent they held in 1974.

EEC deliveries of rolled prod- ucts to non-community markets declined in the first four months of 1976 to 3.89 million tons from 6.99 million tons in like 1975, with the EEC share in total deliveries dropping to about 12 per cent from 21 per cent.



Associated Press.

A general view of the International Monetary Fund conference being held in Manila.

Simon Warns Against Economic Quick Fix

MANILA, Oct. 5 (AP).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon cautioned less-developed nations today against seeking a "quick fix" to solve their economic problems.

Addressing the joint annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Mr. Simon also urged oil-rich lands to join the United States in emergency measures to ensure that World Bank funds for the poorest countries do not run out.

He said the U.S. economy is showing a "well balanced" recovery, although he predicted a slowdown of economic expansion in 1977. Both employment growth and unemployment will decline next year in the United States, Mr. Simon predicted, with inflation expected to run at 5 to 6 per cent.

He said the slower economic pace would be a "proper pattern" because continued 6 to 7-per-cent growth in economic output over an extended period of time "would invariably overheat the U.S. economy, followed soon afterward by recession and unemployment."

In warning poorer countries against expecting any speedy resolution of economic problems, Mr. Simon said: "More and more people understand that this is not the case. I sense growing suspicion of the proposed instant solutions, the quick fix."

Bridge Accord Urged

Mr. Simon said the United States strongly supports a "bridge agreement" to make sure the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) does not run out of funds. Under such an agreement, governments would voluntarily commit contributions in advance to the IDA, allowing lending to continue into 1978.

"I would hope that prospective new members of IDA will voluntarily make contributions to this bridge agreement," said Mr. Simon, referring to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

World Bank president Robert McNamara and developing countries here have urged quick action to prevent the IDA from running out of funds by next June. The World Bank has urged a replenishment of about $9 billion to be lent to the world's poorest countries over long terms and a low interest.

Mr. Simon said the United States wanted a bridging agreement by January and the problem should be the primary topic of a meeting of IDA deputies next week in Kyoto, Japan.

Mr. Simon's call indicated the United States does not believe Mr. McNamara can get what he wants—a permanent agreement by March on the future of IDA funds. Efforts to produce a permanent agreement would require ratification by governments, a process that would extend beyond June and delay lending.

Mr. Simon said that under the bridging agreement, governments would voluntarily commit contributions in advance and lending could continue into 1978.

Much of what Mr. Simon had to say contrasted sharply with the remarks of India's Finance Minister, Chidambaram Subramaniam, who said in his speech that India wanted poor countries to have more power in making the decisions that affect their money systems.

He complained that 110 developing countries with two billion people—half the world's population—were in "the position of an unimportant minority."

Mr. Subramaniam said the Jamaica agreement earlier this year on amended articles of agreement of the IMF was "in the nature of a prescription prepared by a group of rich countries" and tended to benefit the developed world.

Mr. Simon said the Jamaica reforms were "sound in structure, right in approach and complete in a constitutional sense."

Simon Proposes Weekly Auction Of IMF's Gold

MANILA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon today proposed weekly auctions of International Monetary Fund gold as a means of preventing the sales from forcing down bullion prices on world markets.

The gold auctions, to finance a trust fund for developing countries, are at present being held at intervals of from six to eight weeks.

In an interview, Mr. Simon said calls for "flexibility" in the IMF's gold sales policy by Canada and the Common Market might be met by weekly auctions.

"I believe that people would think that would be less disruptive to the gold market," he said.

IMF gold was sold for $126 an ounce at the first auction in June, compared with only $109.40 at the third sale last month.

U.S. Upturn Said Due to State Jobs

Government Hiring Increases by 10%

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—A labor union analysis has reported that the "modest economic recovery" in the United States resulted primarily from massive increases in government jobs rather than from jobs in the so-called free market.

Nonfarm private payroll jobs rose only 1.2 per cent, or 766,000 compared with a rise in government jobs of 10 per cent, or 1,325,000 between July, 1973, and last July, according to Teamsters Joint Council 16, based on Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Nicholas Kisburg, the council's legislative director, who is an adjunct assistant professor at Fordham University, said this compared pre-recession and post-recession Julys. The National Bureau of Economic Research, in a widely accepted definition, dates the last recession to have started in November, 1973, reaching a low in March, 1975.

According to the Teamsters' tabulation, jobs in city and county government increased by 358,000, or 11.1 per cent, in the three-year period through last July; jobs in state government rose by 371,000, or 13.3 per cent, and federal jobs rose 96,000, or 3.6 per cent.

Nationally, the study reported 84,386,000 private-sector jobs and 14,514,000 government jobs last July. Mr. Kisburg said that 23 states and the District of Columbia had not yet recovered their pre-recession, nonfarm private payroll level of July 1973, although all of these but Rhode Island had gains in government employment.

A longtime analyst of employment trends, Mr. Kisburg contended that President Ford was "in error" in crediting the job recovery so far to personal income tax cuts, business investment credits and business incentives.

Instead, the labor union official said that most of the cause appeared to be "the massive and potentially dangerous increases in state and local government."

Dutch Stock Mart Eyes European Options Trade

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Amsterdam Stock Exchange is discussing the creation of a Continental European options exchange with the boards of interested stock exchanges in Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, France and Austria.

The Amsterdam exchange no longer expects the creation of a jointly organized "European Option Exchange" with floors in Amsterdam and London.

"The decisions of the council of the London Stock Exchange and the instructions to the London Committee on Traded Options indicate that the London Stock Exchange is preparing another course," L.W.G. Scholten, secretary of the Amsterdam exchange, said today.

The Amsterdam and London Stock Exchanges disagree on the admittance of members to the options exchange—contrary to London, Amsterdam is ready to admit members of other European stock exchanges, Mr. Scholten added.

Problem Banks In U.S. Total 368

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said today 368 banks are currently on its problem list, of which about 20 per cent could be categorized as having serious trouble.

Robert Barnett, chairman, who was speaking at the American Bankers' Association convention, said, however, that there has been a definite leveling off in the number of banks appearing on the FDIC's problem list, and the most recent total, 368, is down from the 25-year peak of 376 which was reached a few weeks ago.

Mr. Barnett, speaking to reporters, said that so far there have been 12 bank failures this year compared with 13 for the whole of 1975.

Japan Exports Rise

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Japan's exports increased 14 per cent in September over August to a record monthly high of $6.64 billion, a rise of 36 per cent over September, 1975, preliminary certified figures from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry show.

Venezuela to Seek Boost In OPEC Crude Oil Price

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 5 (AP).—Venezuela will press for a boost in oil prices at the next Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries conference, Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Valentin Hernandez said today.

The minister said his country has already decided on the size of the increase it will support, "but I feel it is convenient not to discuss" the matter before the conference, scheduled to be held in Qatar next December.

Unofficial reports recently indicated that Iran and Venezuela, the second and third largest producers in the oil cartel, would seek a 25-per-cent oil-price increase at the next OPEC ministerial conference.

Venezuela, South America's largest oil producer, currently exports approximately 1 million barrels a day of crude and refined products to the United States. Venezuela is a founding member of the 13-nation Arab-dominated oil cartel, which controls over 80 per cent of world oil trade.

10% Rise Sought

ABU DHABI, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The United Arab Emirates will propose a 10-per-cent oil-price rise in addition to a higher price for lighter crude oils when OPEC meets in December, Oil Minister Mana Al-Otaiba said here.

He told reporters at a press conference last night the increases were necessary because the revenue and purchasing power of the oil-producing states had been adversely affected by the 15-month freeze on oil prices.

Calif. Boycott Law Contested

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—A group of California businessmen and professionals filed a class-action suit in U.S. Federal Court here yesterday challenging the state's right to prohibit businesses from complying with the Arab boycott of Israel.

The plaintiffs, headed by attorney Donald Warden, seek to have the so-called Berman bill, which makes it a crime for any business to comply with such a boycott, declared unconstitutional on the grounds that the state is forbidden by the U.S. Constitution to regulate goods and services involved in interstate and foreign trade.

The bill, signed Sept. 27 by Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., and effective Jan. 1, 1977, would prohibit California businesses from recognizing boycotts against Israel or any other country, such as South Africa, Rhodesia or Cuba.

California business concerns have in excess of $40 billion in contracts and activities with Middle Eastern countries, according to the suit. If Californians cannot do business with Middle Eastern countries, then that business will go to companies in other states that do not have such a law, the suit alleges.

American businessmen have a constitutional right to do business with anyone they choose as long as such relationships do not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin, the plaintiffs argue. The Arab boycott stems from a state of war existing between Israel and Arab nations, they say.

Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Italian consumer prices rose 1.1 per cent in August after a 0.5-per-cent rise in July, bringing the index (base 1970) to 201.8, the Statistics Institute reported. In August last year the index rose 0.6 per cent, to stand at 172.5, giving a year on year rise to August, 1976 of 17 per cent.

Swiss Failures Rise

BERN, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—Bankruptcies in Switzerland during the first nine months this year rose to 789 from 700 a year earlier, official figures showed.

Dow Declines 11 Points in Low Volume

Early Downturn Leads to a Rout

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (IHT).—Prices closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 11.22 at 966.76, and declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 1,020 to about 405.

Volume stood at 19.2 million shares, compared with 13.6 million yesterday, when trading was slowed by observation of Yom Kippur.

Some spotty buying and bargain punting in the late hours failed to move the market significantly up from the lows of the day.

The market opened higher but quickly reversed course. By 11 a.m. local time the Dow Jones industrial average was off almost 6 points and was heading lower with velocity. Losses went unchecked throughout most of the trading session and the slide turned to another rout by midday.

Most analysts agree that the market's plunge could not be attributed to any single news item, but rather was caused by an accumulation of worrisome factors which have continued to erode investor confidence over the past two weeks.

U.S. Steel, which traded 213,900 NYSE shares, fell a point to 47 3/4.

Dow Chemical, also active, lost 7/8 to 41 1/8 after forecasting lower earnings for the third quarter.

One analyst suggested that "due to the sluggish pace of the economy, third quarter earnings comparisons for many companies may not live up to expectations." And he believed that this could be another factor weighing on the overall market.

Other soft spots included IBM down 1 3/8 at 279 1/8, Sears, Roebuck 1 3/8 to 64 3/8, Monsanto 1 to 84 5/8, Texas Instruments 1 to 111, Procter & Gamble 1 3/4 to 93 7/8, Walt Disney 1 to 46, and Aluminum Co. of America 2 1/4 to 57.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange backed off in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.92 to 100.56.

Britain and Ireland Obtain EEC Farm Policy Concession

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Britain and Ireland won their widely-diverging cases here today in a stormy negotiation on Common Market farm price structures. At one stage the Irish minister walked out of the conference hall.

British Agriculture Minister ohn Silkin managed to fight off ttempts by the EEC Commission o cut the community subsidy on ritain's food imports, officials eported.

They said Ireland's Mark linton, the man who walked out, ecured a higher price for his untry's farmers and a cut in the vel of the tax levied on Ire- nd's farm exports.

Today's negotiation centered on complex EEC machinery for ing the value of farm prices community currencies and the parallel arrangements for offsetting currency fluctuations.

The overall effect of the system is to subsidize the food imports and tax food exports of countries whose currencies are weak.

Different Aims

Britain, a major importer of food, wanted the system unchanged following the latest fall in the value of sterling, while Mr. Clinton's aim for Ireland, an exporter of farm products, was a cut in the tax and therefore a better deal for his farmers.

At today's session, the agriculture ministers of the Nine finally agreed to maintain the system for Britain and to authorize a 7.5-per-cent devaluation of the Irish "green pound"—the theoretical value used to fix Irish farm prices and the export tax levels.

When the present session began here yesterday, the Commission proposed a 7.5-per-cent devaluation for Ireland's green pound and a 4.5-per-cent cut for Britain.

The resulting cut in the British import subsidy would have put about 1.2 per cent on food prices in Britain, according to EEC experts.

Inflation Cited

Mr. Silkin said Britain could not accept an increase in food prices while engaged in a struggle to master inflation, which was in the interests of the EEC as well as of Britain.

Mr. Clinton walked out of the session when EEC farm commissioner Pierre Lardinois said this morning that the community could not accept a change in the Irish green pound if there was no change for Britain.

He returned to the meeting after a private discussion outside the hall with Mr. Lardinois.

The Commission is deeply concerned at the additional cost to the community caused by the slide of sterling and the Italian lira.

As it is, the cut in the Irish export tax will cost the community an estimated $100 million in lost revenue over a year without any parallel saving through a lower British import subsidy.

The net impact could add another $500 million to the EEC budget next year, according to community experts.

Mexico Reported Seeking Euroloan Of $800 Million

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5 (IHT).—Mexico, one of the largest underdeveloped country borrowers in the Euromarket, is seeking $800 million by way of a two-tranche Euroloan.

According to International Insider, the weekly Euromarket report, the loan will consist of a five-year credit carrying a margin above the London Eurodollar interbank rate of 1.5 per cent. The other tranche will run for seven years on a spread of 1.75 per cent.

It is understood that there will be no formal lead manager, but instead a coordinator will be appointed to manage the deal—Bank of America, according to International Insider. It is planned that 16 international banks will take $50 million each.

There is considerable interest in the international financial community over the progress of this loan, which marks the largest ever made by Mexico.

Since the beginning of the year, Mexican borrowers have obtained around $200 million on the Euromarkets. Despite this large amount, many banks are still willing to lend to Mexico, which is regarded as the prime Latin American credit risk.

Drexel, Lambert Merger

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Drexel Burham Group Inc. and Lambert Brussels Witter Inc. report they have completed the merger of the two holding companies and the merged firm will be named Drexel Burham Lambert Group Inc.

K W May Build Ne amping, Engine In lants in U.S.

TC EW STANTON, Pa., Oct. 5 Kyo (Reuters). — Volkswagen may Servid a stamping plant for auto today ponents in the United States, Mr chairman Toni Schmuecker kyo ld a press conference today. ed fr. Schmuecker also said a agen engine plant might become Shan essary later, but that the to 19 mping plant would have its ority.

War Mr. Schmuecker was speaking do's a press conference following mal emonies at which the com- agen ny took possession of a former hrysler Corp. auto assembly ant here that VW plans to se to build its Rabbitt model Hon America.

cial Mr. Schmuecker said its U.S. Rese anufacturing unit, Volkswagen stan anufacturing Corp. of America, was ll begin hiring in about eight the onths and expects a minimum bani 4,000 employees.

Mr He said VW expects the first just abbit cars will be produced by from e late winter or early spring of their 78.

other VW expects production of auto 0,000 cars a year by 1980 or speed 81, Mr. Schmuecker said.

These Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

INDUSTRIALIZATION FUND OF FINLAND LTD.
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9% GUARANTEED NOTES DUE 18th SEPTEMBER, 1984
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BY THE

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CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

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September 1976

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 5—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
35½	32⅜	ACF Ind 1.80	8	7	34¾	34½	34½	—¼
4	1½	AJ Indust	7	445	4	3⅞	4	
24⅛	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	143	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
17⅝	12¼	APLCorp 1	5	13	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+¼
65⅛	47½	ARASv .20	13	37	50⅝	49	49½	—1
33	12⅝	ASALtd .85		169	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+⅜
11¼	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	66	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
55¼	37¾	AbbtLab .85	18	255	52¼	52	52	—½
10½	8½	AcmeC.v .50	13	22	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+¼
4⅛	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	51	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
12⅜	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		32	11¾	11½	11½	—⅛
5⅛	4	ADMSMills		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog .10e	13	140	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—⅛
35⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	451	32⅞	32¼	32¾	+¼
9⅞	4⅞	Aguirre Co	3	7	9	9	9	—⅛
14⅜	9½	Ahmans .22	6	43	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	
6⅝	2½	Alleen Inc	55	27	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	—⅛
37¼	34⅛	AirProd .20	16	541	35¼	34¼	35⅛	+⅛
13⅛	11	AirbnFrt .50	11	20	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
34⅝	17⅛	Aircolnc 1.15	7	333	29	27¾	28⅝	—⅜
25⅛	15	Akzona 1.20	9	17	16⅝	16	16¼	+⅛
15⅝	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
113½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z200	111	110½	110½	
101¼	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z350	101	99	97	—1
89½	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z30	87½	87¼	87¼	
17½	11⅛	AlaskIn .45e		66	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	
21¼	11	AlbanyIn .72	9	12	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
8⅝	5⅜	AlbertoC .35	13	102	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	19	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
37½	19⅜	AlcanAlu .40	78	514	25⅝	25	25	—⅝
18⅞	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	48	17⅜	17	17	—⅛
24	21⅜	AlcmLb .28	17	67	22	21⅞	22	
9⅝	5½	Alexdrs .35e	4	62	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
11⅜	7½	AllegCp .15e	23	79	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
43⅛	25½	AlgLud 1.60	6	55	35	34¾	34⅞	—⅛
45½	33¼	AlgLud pf 3		14	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	—¼
21½	15⅞	AlgPw 1.60	7	340	21⅛	20⅞	21	
20	9⅝	AlienGrp .60	6	66	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
37⅞	30½	AlldCh 1.80	9	278	37⅛	35¾	37½	
13⅝	9⅝	AlldMnt .64	7	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅛	10⅞	AlldProd .60		3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—½
52⅝	43⅛	AlldStr 1.80	6	137	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	—⅞
6	2⅛	AlldSupmkt		37	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
30	17⅝	AllisCha .40		311	25¾	25⅝	25	—⅛
9⅛	5⅞	AlrltAut .60	8	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	12	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
51¼	33	Alcoa 1.40	27	878	59	57	57	—2¼
41⅛	33	AmalSug 3a	3	4	35½	35¼	35½	
60	41	Amax 1.75	14	223	57	55⅝	57	
53½	32⅞	Amax pf 3		33	55¾	55⅛	55⅜	+⅛
23	17½	AMBAC .60	6	76	18⅝	18⅜	19½	
20⅛	15½	Amerm 1.20	7	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
25¼	15¼	Ameres .30b	7	337	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	+¼
51⅛	37½	APrs pf 3.50		53	58⅞	58	58⅝	
21¼	13¼	AmAirFlt .55	8	15	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	
15¾	12½	AmAirl	17	344	13	12⅞	12¾	—⅛
10	[illegible]	AmCoBr 3a		21	8½	8	8⅝	
13⅛	11¼	AmBaker	4	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
43⅝	33⅞	AmBrnd 2.80	8	43	42⅛	42	42	—½
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		5	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+⅛
37⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	23	591	34½	34¼	34⅜	+⅛
12	9⅛	AmBldM .40a	6	5	9½	9⅜	9½	
33⅛	27⅜	AmCan 2.40	8	202	33½	37½	37⅞	—⅜
23⅛	2	ACan pf 1.75		2	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅛
3	1½	AmCen Mtg		13	1½	1½	1½	
15⅛	12½	AmCredit .25e	5	34	15½	15¼	15⅝	
31⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	287	27¼	27	27⅛	
11	7¼	AmDistil		4	9½	9¼	9½	
23⅛	19½	ADistTel .84	15	35	23¾	23	23⅛	—½
7⅝	4⅞	AmDualVt		10	7⅛	7	7	—¼
24⅜	20⅛	AmElP w 2	9	457	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	+⅛
12	10	AFamily .28	6	29	11½	11½	11½	
6⅛	2⅝	AmFinSys		33	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
24⅛	22⅜	AGIBd 1.97e		42	24¾	24¼	24¾	+⅛
17⅛	15	AGenCv 1.32		15	17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
17½	12⅝	AmGNIns .68	8	111	17½	17¼	17½	+⅞
28⅛	21⅞	AmGIn pf1.80		62	27½	27¼	27¼	—⅛
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	50	15⅜	15	15	—½
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	1280	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	
37⅛	29½	AmHosp .40	22	249	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	75	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅜	9⅞	A MedicI .24	8	55	11¼	10⅞	11	—⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp .10	5	60	8⅝	8	8¼	—⅛
7⅜	4¼	Am Motors	6	123	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
40⅞	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	62	39⅞	38⅞	39¼	
12¼	9⅝	AmSeal .40	6	4	10	10	10	
15⅝	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	6	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
28⅛	16½	AmStand 1.30	8	141	28	27⅝	27⅞	—⅛
79	54½	A Std pf 4.75		6	77¾	77½	77½	—1
8½	[illegible]	AmSteril .30	12	29	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	12	29½	29½	29½	—¼
62⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1702	60½	59¼	60	—⅜
67	55	AmT&T pf 4		43	63½	62⅝	63	—⅛
49	43⅛	ATT pfA3.64		69	47⅝	47⅜	47⅞	+⅛
50⅛	35	ATT pfB3.74		173	49	48⅝	49	+⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
18	15½	AW4.1pf 1.43		z400	16¾	16½	16½	—½
14¾	12½	AW 5pf 1.25		z100	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
19¼	14⅞	Ameron 1	5	81	16⅛	15	15¼	—¾
10¼	5½	AmesD .18e	4	12	9⅜	9½	9¼	+⅛
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	16	21⅜	21½	21½	—⅜
19⅞	14½	Amfacinc 1	6	50	14	14	14¼	—⅛
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	38	245	35	34⅝	34½	—⅛
12⅝	8½	Ampco .60	8	56	12½	12¼	12½	
9⅝	4¼	Ampex Corp	10	164	6½	6¼	6⅜	—¼
3⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		28	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	20	41⅝	40¾	40¾	—⅞
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
49½	4	Amsted 2	7	67	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	—⅜
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	26	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
31⅜	17⅞	Anacond .60		199	30⅞	30¼	30½	
32¾	24⅛	AnchrH 1.40	7	43	31¾	30⅞	31⅛	
48¼	35¾	AndCly 1.60	8	11	45¼	44¾	44¾	—¼
6¼	5½	Angelica .16	7	209	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
10½	6⅝	Anixter .20	6	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
12½	7⅝	AnsulCo .53t		24	8	8	8	
19½	10⅝	Apache .50b	7	59	17½	17	17¼	—½
29⅞	23⅜	Apco Oil	175	39	28⅝	28	28	—⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Apeco Corp		58	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	11	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
14⅞	9¾	ArcataN .52	6	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
31⅛	19¼	ArchDa .20	9	385	19⅞	19⅛	19½	+⅛
6	3⅛	Arctic Entr	10	21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Aristar		14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅞	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	213	17	16⅝	16⅞	
114¾	103⅝	AriPpf 10.70		z500	111½	111	111	—⅞
4⅝	[illegible]	ArkBest .25		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	52	26	25⅞	26	
4⅝	2⅞	Arlen RltyD		45	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Armada Cp	9	6	4½	4½	4½	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	8	189	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	—¼
32⅝	23	Arm pf 2.10		10	29½	29	29⅜	+⅛
57	44½	Armr pf 4.75		z70	52	52	52	+¾
32⅛	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	12	93	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	+⅜
52	45⅝	ArmC pf3.75		z100	50	50	50	—1
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	12	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
20¼	12⅝	AroCorp 1b	7	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
16	9⅝	Arvin .26e	5	21	14⅝	14½	14½	—¼
27½	25¾	Arvinin pf 2		6	26¾	26½	26½	
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	24	1503	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
23⅝	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	173	26⅝	26	26½	
49	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	15	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	
14⅞	8⅛	Athlone .60	5	11	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
4⅛	⅜	Atico Mtg		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
20⅛	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	163	20⅛	20	20	
57⅜	49⅛	AtlRich 1.60	13	1011	57⅛	56⅛	56⅝	—⅜
50	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z200	50½	50	50½	+1½
70⅛	54⅛	AtlRc pf 2.80		125	70⅝	69½	69½	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Atlas Corp	18	346	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	—⅛
35½	29⅛	Auto Data .24	23	128	33¼	29	29	—1
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	4	41	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
15⅞	8½	Avco Corp	2	181	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅛	1⅛	AvcoCp wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		11	43⅝	40½	42⅝	+⅛
29⅞	23½	AveryInt .35	22	26	23⅜	22½	22½	—1
13⅛	7⅛	Avis Inc	6	62	11⅞	10⅞	11	—⅛
29⅞	13¼	Avnetinc .60	7	412	18¼	17½	17⅞	—⅜
50¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.20	18	1337	47⅞	46¾	47	—⅞

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
	1½	BTMtg .32e		8	1⅝	1½	1½	
25⅜	18¾	BabckWl 1	7	149	32¼	31⅜	32	—1¼
14⅛	4⅝	Bache .40e	5	134	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Bakerin .24	7	114	8⅝	8⅜	8½	—⅛
55	43⅝	BakrIntl .42	15	53	52⅞	51¼	51¼	—1⅛
12⅞	8½	BaldDH .68	6	7	12½	12⅜	12½	
23⅜	16⅝	BallCp .80	6	44	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
21⅞	13½	BallyMt .02e	15	68	21⅛	23⅞	21⅛	+⅛
31¾	22¼	BaltGE 2.08	9	195	28	27¾	27¾	—¼
55½	53	Balt pfB 4.50		z250	54	53½	53½	—1¼
16½	12⅞	BanRa .60	255	16	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bandag .05e	10	499	15⅛	14½	15	—⅛
11½	[illegible]	Bangr Punt	4	37	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
14	[illegible]	BanP pf 1.25		2	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	BangP pf 2		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
23¼	23⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	75	31⅞	31½	31¾	—⅛
15⅜	11¼	BkofVa .68	6	21	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	
27⅜	24⅛	BankAm	11	432	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	—⅛
33	23⅛	BankTr 3	9	133	34⅝	33	33½	—⅞
28⅝	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		19	27⅞	[illegible]	27⅞	
34½	25⅛	BARBOil 1.60		3	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	74	14⅝	13⅞	14	—¼
35⅝	25	BarnesGp 1.60	7	7	33⅞	32½	33½	—⅜
15½	7⅝	BasicInc .80	5	16	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
37	26½	Basic pf2.50		z90	33	33	33	—½
30	22¾	BatesMf .80	19	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
29¼	26¼	BauschL .80	8	107	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	—½
45⅜	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	123	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	—⅛
21⅞	17⅝	BayEtG 1.83	7	12	23⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+¼
7⅛	4⅛	BaykClg .24	45	2	5	5	5	—⅛
28	17	Bearing .50	11	5	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
27⅞	21½	BeatFds .84	4	531	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Beckmn .28	17	14	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	68	36⅝	35½	35⅝	—¾
23⅜	14	BeachA .82	7	49	20⅜	20	20	
17⅞	8⅝	Beker .28	65	122	9½	9	9⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	16⅝	BelcoP .60e	8	143	22	21½	21⅝	—⅜
24½	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	14	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
25½	15	BellHow .84		63	19½	19¼	19⅝	
52½	48	BellCda 3.72	7	5	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
23	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	8	9	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
45⅝	37⅝	Bendix 1.72	9	72	41⅜	40⅝	40¾	—¾
92	76	Bendix pf 3		1	83	83	83	
25¼	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.45	5	166	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.30		15	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
52½	[illegible]	Beef pf 4.50		z30	50⅝	50⅝	50½	
28½	25⅛	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z100	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¾
4½	1½	BenfSld Mtg		5	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	½	Bengaet B .07a	6	45	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅞	Berkey Pho		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅞	15⅜	Best Prod	12	429	21	19¾	20¼	—⅞
43	33	BethStl 2	8	1124	38⅝	37	37½	—1
25⅞	20½	BigThree .40	19	36	24	23½	23½	
28⅝	18⅞	BlackDr .40	21	540	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	—⅜
11⅛	[illegible]	BlairJhn .48a	5	8	9½	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
17¼	12½	BlissLau 1b	6	30	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
20⅛	14⅝	BlockHR 1	11	149	19⅜	19	19	—⅜
23⅝	21¼	BlueBell .80	5	122	21½	20⅞	21	—¼
5⅝	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	5	79	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Bobbie Brks	7	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
46⅛	24⅜	Boeing 1	12	235	45⅛	45⅛	45⅜	—½
29⅜	23½	BoiseCas .83	10	233	27	21⅜	26⅞	—⅛
20	17⅛	Bk Month	7	1	18	18	18	
32¾	25	Borden 1.40	10	264	33	32½	32⅝	—⅛
30⅛	9⅝	BorWar 1.60	8	78	28½	23	28¼	—⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	5	6	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
27	22⅞	BosEd 2.44	12	x105	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
12⅛	15⅝	BosE pf 1.17		57	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
15¼	3⅝	BosE pf 1.46		27	15¼	15	15¼	
14½	8¾	Braniff .24	11	256	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—⅛
31⅛	15¼	BraunCF .20	8	103	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+¼
32⅜	27¾	Brig Str .92	15	37	29	28⅜	29	+⅛
83⅜	65¼	BristMy 1.80	15	219	72	71	71½	—1¼
50½	42¼	BristM pf 2		25	45⅞	45	45	—1
12½	9⅞	BritPet .32e	5	183	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
25½	21¾	BrkwG 1.50	6	131	30½	[illegible]	30⅛	
19⅝	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	27	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
26½	25⅛	BklUG pf2.47		19	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	
8½	5⅜	BwnShrp .20		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13½	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
26	18⅜	BwnGp 1.30	7	39	20½	20	20½	—⅛
8¾	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	9	95	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
18⅝	11	Brunswk .50	10	288	16½	16	16⅝	
26⅝	17	BrushW .80	8	3	21¾	21½	21½	—¼
30½	18	BucyEr .56	15	227	28	27	27	—1
19⅜	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	58	18⅞	18½	18½	
6¼	5	BudCa pf .60		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
8⅝	4⅝	Budgind .24t	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
26¼	20⅛	BuffFo 1.20a	15	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—¼
11⅜	6	Buova .05l		17	7½	7	7½	
21⅛	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		64	21¼	21	21	—¼
16¼	11⅜	BunkrR pf1.50		2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
9⅛	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	45	26¼	26⅛	26½	
43½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	6	186	42	40¾	41¼	—⅞
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		8	7⅝	7½	7½	
30½	24⅝	Burndy .88	11	3	28	28	28	—¼
109⅛	83⅛	Burrghs .68	22	384	89⅞	87⅞	88⅜	—⅝
30¾	18⅝	ButtesG Oil	6	81	21⅜	21	21⅜	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
61	46¾	CBS 1.66	11	473	56¼	55	55	—1½
3¼	1⅜	CCI Corp		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅝	¾	CIMtg Gp		24	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4¼	2⅝	CIRIT Inv		41	3½	3½	3½	
37⅞	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	135	37	36	36⅞	—⅛
99½	75½	CIT pfB 5.50		7	99¼	99	99	—½
99½	74⅝	CIT pfC 5.50		9	99	99	99	—½
1⅛	9-16	CL Assets		8	⅝	9-16	9-16	
7	4½	CLAsat pf1.16k		12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
6	3⅝	CLCAm .24	6	15	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅞	[illegible]	CMIlnv Cp		24	14	13⅞	14	
8⅝	5⅝	CNA Finl	7	34	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		12	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
13⅜	11	CNAI 1.08a		36	13¼	13	13	—⅛
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	45	43⅞	42¾	42⅞	+⅛
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	8	435	19¼	19	19⅜	+⅛
4½	1½	CabCab For		11	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
32⅞	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	125	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—1
5⅛	2⅝	Cadence Ind	9	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	3	Caesars Wrl	14	17	3⅛	3	3½	
8⅝	3	Cal Finanl	9	267	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
18	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	9	41	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
17½	10¾	Callahn .60r	17	15	13½	13⅛	13¾	
3⅝	1⅛	Camrn Brn		21	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	18	77	20¾	20	20⅝	
35⅞	29⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	x35	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
31⅛	29⅝	CampTag 1.12	10	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	36	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	10	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
55	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	14	53⅛	52¾	52⅞	—⅜
24⅛	17⅛	Caphold .40	11	278	20½	19⅞	20	—½
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		6	1	1	1	
35⅞	30¼	Carbor .90	9	63	33	32½	32½	—⅜
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	50	24	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	8	11	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	39	17	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
23½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	228	23	22⅞	22⅞	—¼
30¼	26⅜	CarP pf 2.67		7	30	30	30	—¼
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	15	33	32⅞	32⅞	—⅜
18⅜	11¼	CarrCp .52	15	929	17	16½	16⅝	—⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	52	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
42⅝	33	CartHw pf 2		8	34	34	34	+⅛
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	30	51	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	76	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	7	79	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	+⅛
62½	54½	CatarpTr 1.50	11	842	56⅝	54⅞	54⅞	—1½
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	9	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	7	62	44⅞	44½	44⅞	
52	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+½
14	7⅝	Centex .12	13	60	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	10	446	17	16⅞	16¾	—⅛
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	26	19⅞	19½	19½	—⅛
18⅝	15⅞	CenlIlLt 1.60	11	44	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
52	45	CnlLt pf 4.50		z200	51	50¼	51	
31½	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		z90	30½	30½	30½	
29¼	25½	CnlLt pf 2.62		z700	29	28¼	29	+¾
15⅛	12⅝	CenlIPS 1.28	9	127	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
23⅜	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	89	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	27	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+¼
18	3⅝	CenSoya .70	7	87	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	—⅜
24¾	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	55	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	—⅜
35½	19¼	CentrDat .60	17	65	34⅛	33¼	33⅞	—⅜
22½	15	CertTeed .65	10	32	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
30⅛	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	11	87	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
23⅛	18	Champint 1	9	205	24	23¼	23¼	—½
29½	18⅞	Chml pf1.20		22	24⅛	23½	23½	—⅛
13⅞	7	ChamSp .68	9	199	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
5⅜	3¼	ChartrCo .03	10	50	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25⅞	21⅜	Chartr NY 2	6	147	25½	25¼	25¼	
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		104	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
32¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	12	387	28¾	28½	28¾	+¼
4	2¼	ChaseT .83e		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
11	5⅝	Chelsea .40	12	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
52	29¼	Chemin 1.40	5	122	29⅝	23⅛	29⅞	+⅛
43⅜	30	chmNY 2.3d	7	53	39⅜	39⅛	38⅞	—¼
32¼	25¼	Chesepk Va1.35	6	7	28	27⅝	27⅞	—⅜
30	25⅜	ChesebgP .76	16	86	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	—⅜
40⅛	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	7	57	35½	35⅜	36	—⅜
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		30	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅜
14⅝	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		2	12½	12½	12½	—½
35¼	25⅜	ChiPneuT 2	13	37	28⅛	23	28⅛	
3¼	2½	ChkFull .10l		32	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Chris Craft		50	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	26	13¼	13	13	—¼
22⅜	10⅞	Chrysler .15e	15	957	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛
22½	19½	CinBell 1.60	8	5	22½	22½	22½	
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	271	20⅛	19⅞	20	—2
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z30	45½	45½	45½	—¼
105	97	CinG pf 9.30		z30	103	103	103	
105	99¼	CinG pf 9.52		z190	105	104¼	105	+1½
35½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	16	12	30¼	20⅜	30⅜	—⅜
37⅝	27⅜	Citicorp .96	10	1805	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	—½
57⅝	38⅜	CitiesSv 2.80	8	239	56⅛	55½	55⅝	—⅜
5	½	CtzSR .30e		36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	7	CityInvst .66	8	512	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
15-16	⅜	CityInv wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
27¼	6½	CityIn pfB 2		17	22⅞	22	22	—⅜
11¼	0	CityIn pf 1.10		97	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅜
45½	25⅝	ClarkE 1.60	12	227	40½	39½	39¾	—1
15⅝	9	Clarkil .50	11	105	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
73⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	37	68⅛	68	68¼	—¾
32¼	25½	ClvElil 2.56	10	112	32	31¾	31⅞	+⅛
85	77⅝	CElil pf7.40		z120	85	85	85	—1
122¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z260	121	120⅜	121	+⅜
14⅞	9⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	211	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	5	120	9	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅜	10⅛	CluetP pf 1		6	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
14⅝	7⅞	CoastSt Gas	7	250	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅛
19¼	3⅝	CstSG pf1.19		1	5⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CocaBtg .40a	12	261	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
95⅛	77½	CocaCol 2.65	19	223	84⅝	83⅞	84⅝	+¼
17⅝	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	8	30	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
14	9⅜	ColeNat .60	6	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	—⅜
6⅞	2⅛	Coleco Ind	3	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	15	640	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—⅜
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAlk .55	5	93	10⅛	9⅞	10	
8½	4⅝	CollinF .05e	6	17	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
24⅜	18	ColPenn .70	8	143	23	21¼	21½	—1⅛
25	19⅝	Colon'Sl 1.45	6	9	21⅝	21½	21½	—⅛
56⅛	28⅛	Coltind 2.50	6	270	45½	45⅛	45⅛	—⅜
29¼	8⅛	Colt pf 1.60		4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
79¼	47½	Colt pf 4.25		7	64½	63½	64½	+½
25⅞	22⅝	ColGas 2.14	8	135	26	25⅝	25⅞	
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	4	107	5¼	5	5⅛	
27¼	21⅝	ColSh 2.20	8	125	26¼	26	26¼	+⅛
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	12⅝	Combd Com	8	15	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
49⅝	32⅝	CombEng 2	10	77	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—⅞
20⅜	13	CombE .10r	10	60	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
32½	25⅛	CommE 2.40	10	372	31⅜	31	31⅛	
10⅛	8⅝	ComEdA wt		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
22½	7½	ComE pf1.42		5	22	22	22	+⅛
22⅛	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		3	22⅛	22	22¼	
23⅝	21⅝	ComwE pf 2		7	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
27½	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		78	27	26⅞	27	
32⅞	29⅝	ComE pf2.87		31	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅛
11¾	8	ComwO		352	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
22¼	8	ComO pf1.72		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—½
31⅛	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	148	28⅝	27½	27½	—1
38¼	[illegible]	Compgr .05e	7	54	26⅝	26	25	—⅜
8	4	Comput Scl	11	102	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜	
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	9	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
25⅛	20⅝	ConeMil n 1	4	51	21⅜	20¾	20¾	—1¼
19⅝	12	Congo'm .50	8	29	13½	13	13¼	
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	71	17½	17	17⅛	+⅜
25⅝	19⅝	Conrac .80B	7	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	389	19⅜	19½	19½	—⅛
70	55½	ConEI pf 6		3	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	—⅛
54⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		3	52⅛	52	52¼	
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	8	434	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		6	64	64	64	
27⅞	18½	ConFrgt .80	10	573	27	26¼	25½	—⅜
29⅞	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	34	29	29	29	—⅛
115	103¼	CnG pf 10.96		z50	115½	115½	115½	+1
22⅛	19	ConsuPow 2		233	22⅜	21⅞	22	—½
44½	37	CnPw pf4.16		z30	44	44	44	
45⅜	40	CnPw pf4.50		z100	48	47½	47½	—1
79	53½	CnPw pf7.45		z1560	76½	76	76	—3
79½	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z50	79½	79½	79½	
80	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z720	79⅝	78	78	—1½
26¼	25¼	CnPw pf2.43		13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅞	
71¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		5	70½	70¼	70¼	+⅜
9⅛	5¼	ContAir Lin		176	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	—¼
8⅞	5	ContCop .50		4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
54	41⅝	Cont.Cp 2.80	17	170	53¼	52¾	52¾	—¼
59⅜	45⅛	CtC pfA2.50		2	58	57⅞	57¾	—¼
34½	25⅛	CntlGrp 1.80	7	286	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	
55⅜	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	7	131	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—⅜
14⅞	9⅝	ContIP 1.28	6	45	14½	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
3	1¼	Contl Rlty		14	1⅝	1½	1½	
40⅞	33⅞	Cont Oil 1.20	9	526	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	—¾
15⅝	12⅛	ContTele 1.08	11	477	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Control Dat	10	319	23⅝	23	23⅜	—⅛
48	40¼	CnDi pf 4.50		z50	45	45	45	+⅜
35½	26⅜	Conwood 2.20	8	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
5	2½	CookUn .30t	6	18	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	—¼
41½	29	Cooperin .84	11	96	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅜
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	14	42	7½	7⅜	7⅛	
16⅜	9⅛	CoopTR .60	4	25	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
18¼	10⅛	Copelnd .60	8	352	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
25¼	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		12	20	19½	19½	—½
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	4	45½	45	45	—⅞
2⅛	½	Cordura Cp		41	1⅝	1½	1½	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	19	232	70	68	68	—2
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		24	1⅝	1½	1½	
11⅞	6⅛	Cowles .55	14	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
37⅞	28⅝	CoxBdct .55	10	7	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	+⅜
16⅜	8¼	Craig .20	4	52	13½	12½	12¾	—⅛
39⅜	26½	Crane 1.20	4	41	27⅜	27	27	—¾
5⅛	3¼	CreditF .24	9	82	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
27⅜	21⅜	CrockN 1.66	8	175	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
42¼	35½	CrockN pf 3		2	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	—⅛
15⅝	10½	CrompK .80	6	24	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	—½
33⅝	16⅞	CrouHi 1	11	4	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
83	51⅝	CroHi pf3.35		1	79	79	79	—2½
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	8	45	20½	20	20⅛	—⅛
42	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	75	39⅝	38⅞	39	—⅜
59¼	53	CrnZ pf 4.20		z40	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	—1⅛
20¼	13⅝	Cubro 1.32	7	34	20½	19¾	20	
11	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
45⅛	9⅝	CummEng 1	22	91	44⅜	43½	43⅞	—⅞
125⅝	79	Cum pf 7.50		z200	120	120	120	—1
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	10	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
12⅞	11	CurrInc 1.08		58	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
17½	13	CurtisWr .60	10	x264	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+¼
40⅞	26⅛	CutlerH 1.80	8	16	33½	33	33½	+¾
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1.20	5	5	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
37⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	19	48	26¼	25½	25⅝	

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	19	93	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
11¾	6⅝	Damon .20		89	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .48	6	60	8½	8	8¼	+⅛
27½	19⅛	DanaCp .84	10	359	26½	26	26⅛	—⅛
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	98	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+⅛
41½	32¼	Dartindpf 2		11	37⅛	36⅝	35⅞	—⅜
60⅜	37⅝	Data Genl	26	162	44⅞	43⅝	44⅝	—⅜
17⅝	10¼	Dayco .50b	4	15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
35⅜	26½	DaytnHud 1	8	49	29⅞	29½	29⅝	—⅛
122½	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z150	122½	122¼	122¼	+⅛
34½	23⅝	Deere 1.10	7	1699	31⅝	30½	30⅞	—½
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	7	84	28⅛	27½	27½	—½
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.28	9	119	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
45⅞	16⅛	DeltaAir .70	11	249	40	39¾	39¾	—1
7⅝	3¼	Deltec Intl	36	5	5½	5	5	—⅛
7⅝	3½	Deltona Crp		76	3⅝	3½	3½	—
27⅛	17⅞	DennisMfg 1	8	29	22⅜	22	22¼	—⅛
25⅛	19⅝	Dennys .44	11	96	22⅝	22	22½	
34⅞	27⅛	Denisoly .80	15	27	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+⅜
25⅝	15½	Deseret .48	15	87	23	22½	22½	—⅛
11⅞	5⅞	DeSotoir .60	9	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	11	295	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
64⅝	55	DetE pf 5.50		4	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	+⅜
78⅞	66	DetE pf 7.68		z340	78⅜	77	77	—1⅜
76⅞	64	DetE pf 7.45		z808	76½	75	76½	
75½	[illegible]	DetE pf 7.36		z320	75	74½	75	+
27½	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		11	27⅛	27	27	
27½	24¾	DetE pfB2.75		9	27⅝	27	27¼	+⅜
24⅛	12⅛	Dexter .60	10	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
6⅝	4½	DiGiorgio .05e	9	49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13⅜	7	DialFinl .66	6	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	
42½	33⅝	DiamInt 2	8	17	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
22¾	15⅛	DiamM 1.72t	3	65	16⅝	16¼	16½	—⅛
80	53⅞	DiamSh 1.80	9	418	68¼	67⅝	68	+⅜
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		122	31	30⅝	30⅞	+⅜
11⅞	[illegible]	DickAB .40	11	38	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
18⅝	8½	Dictaphn .60	10	138	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
15	10⅛	Diebold .44	11	19	13	12⅝	12⅞	
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	25	749	151¼	147½	150½	—⅛
11½	7⅜	Dillingm .48	5	12	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
26⅞	22¼	Dillingm pf 2		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
37½	28⅞	DillonCo 1.08b	13	8	32	32	32	
3⅛	[illegible]	Diversd Mtg		79	1	1	1	
17⅝	1	DrPepper .48	19	120	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	42	37⅞	37	37⅞	+⅛
6⅞	7⅛	DonLuJ .10e	18	46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
24¾	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	137	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—½
19½	13½	DorOliv .20e	5	34	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	6	24	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	—½
37½	32⅝	DoverCp .90	12	60	37¼	36½	36¾	—¼
56⅛	41⅞	Dow Ch 1	12	2874	42	40⅝	41⅛	—⅞
31½	27⅝	DowJones 1a	17	32	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	37	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
47	38½	Dresser .88	18	472	41⅜	39¾	40	—⅝
19⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
9⅛	6¼	Dreyfus .48a	6	7	7⅜	7	7⅛	+⅛
161¼	124⅞	duPont 4.25e	12	261	126½	124½	125⅝	—⅜
49½	44¼	duPnt pf3.50		7	49	49	49	—½
64½	59	duPnt pf4.50		24	62⅛	62	62	—⅜
22¼	16⅝	DukeP 1.58	9	931	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+¼
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		1	86⅜	86¼	86⅜	
89½	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z290	92½	91	92½	+3
30	26⅜	Duke pf 2.69		13	30	29¾	29⅞	
33¼	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	16	70	27⅝	26½	27	—⅛
20⅛	17⅜	DuqLt 1.72	9	90	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
23½	1v	Dq 1.7pf 1.87		z120	21½	21	21	—1
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z180	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	+⅜
25	21½	Dq 4.1pf 2.05		z600	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+1⅜
25½	23	Dq 4.2pf 2.10		z10	24	24	24	—¾
26½	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z300	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅛
30	25⅛	DuqL pf 2.75		z1040	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	—¼
86	78	Duqr pf 7.20		z510	87¼	85¾	87¼	+1½
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	16	9⅛	9	9	—¼

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
19½	13½	EG&G .18	14	45	16⅝	16	16⅛	—⅜
14⅛	10⅝	ELT .07e	10	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
5⅜	3¼	EMI Ltd .19e	11	47	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
43¾	21⅛	ESystems 1.68b	10	8	37⅛	36⅝	37	+⅛
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	5	34⅝	34½	34½	—½
22⅞	16¼	EascoCp .60	7	91	20⅛	19½	19½	—½
11¼	4⅝	EastAir Lin		154	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
27⅛	22⅛	EastGsF .80	6	458	24⅞	23½	24½	—⅜
17	14⅜	EastUt 1.50	8	38	16½	16⅜	16½	
120⅞	77⅞	EasKd 1.56a	22	1438	88⅜	86⅝	87⅞	—⅝
44⅛	29½	Eaton 1.80	17	57	41½	41¼	41½	—⅛
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	14	32	23⅞	23	23⅝	—⅜
30	21½	Eckrd.Jk .36	16	751	26⅞	26	26⅝	+⅝
27¼	16½	EckdNC .32	12	25	21¾	21½	21¾	+⅛
56⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	12	51½	51	51½	
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .59	4	5	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	7	233	14½	14¼	14⅜	—¼
5⅞	2	Eleat Assoc	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18½	11⅝	EDS .60	15	18	16⅛	15⅞	16	
3⅞	1⅛	ElMem Mg	1	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
10⅛	[illegible]	ElMM pf 1k		3	9	8⅞	9	
50	15¼	ElginN .95e	9	x10	47¼	48½	48½	—¼
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	8	27	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—⅜
31⅜	25⅜	ElitraCp 1.16	8	94	28	27⅞	28	—¼
41½	34	EmerE .88	19	373	37	36⅝	36⅝	—¼
50⅛	36⅛	Emery 1.20	20	49	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	—¼
15	9⅝	EmeryIn .40	12	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
37	26¼	Emhar 1.30	8	193	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	—⅛
15⅜	13⅛	EmpDE 1.36	11	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
6¼	[illegible]	EmD 5pf .68		z120	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
16	[illegible]	EmpG 5 .20	7	23	14½	14⅜	14½	
37⅞	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	59	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
27⅜	21⅜	Enserch 1.72	9	96	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
25⅜	21¾	Entex 1.20	8	181	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
37⅛	17⅜	Envirtec .20a	12	65	33½	32½	33½	+⅛
29	[illegible]	Equitab 2	9	17	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	—⅝
11⅜	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	17	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
33⅞	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	39	33⅜	33	33⅛	—⅛
22½	17⅝	EquitLf 2.29e	12	288	23	22½	23	+⅜
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	75	32¾	32½	32⅝	
8½	4½	Esquire .16i	38	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10	5⅞	Esterline .36	7	x9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
49¼	29⅝	Ethyl 1.50	6	31	37¼	35⅞	36⅞	—⅛
63⅝	39⅜	Ethyl pf 2.40		7	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+¼
11⅞	5	Evans Prod .40	8	362	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
22⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	52	22½	22¼	22⅛	
21	18	Excelsr 1.76e		8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅜
55⅝	50	Exxon 3.70t	9	1218	55⅝	54½	55	—⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	14	445	23⅝	23⅜	23⅛	—⅜
39⅝	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		3	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+⅛
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	9	133	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
11⅝	7¼	FabriCtr .12	5	11	7⅝	7½	7½	
9⅝	5	Facet Enterp	12	48	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
55½	36⅛	FairCam .80	39	357	49⅝	48⅛	49¼	+⅜
11⅝	6¼	FairInd .30	11	26	9	8⅜	8⅝	—⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	8	29	8¼	8	8	—⅛
13⅜	5	Farah Mfg		21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		88	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	5	24½	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20a	13	34	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
17	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	399	16¼	16	16⅛	—⅛
19⅜	17½	FedPaBd 1		323	17⅜	17	17⅜	
24⅝	16½	FPap pf 1.20		19	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+⅛
15½	10½	FSignl .60a	6	10	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	13	184	45⅛	43⅝	44½	—⅜
36	11⅛	Ferro 1.10	8	14	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	—⅜
17¼	8⅛	Fibreba Cp		162	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	+⅜
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .20e		40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
37⅞	26	FidelUn 2.4	7	36	27½	29	29	—¼
22⅞	[illegible]	FieldcrMil 1	5	19	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
11¼	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16	9⅝	FinSanB .28	5	33	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—⅜
15⅞	9½	FinlFed .48	5	49	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
26	21¾	Firestn 1.10	9	171	22⅝	22½	22⅛	—⅛
17¼	12¼	FstChar .61t	8	207	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
23¼	14½	FstChic .96	7	58	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅜
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.20	11	148	39	38⅞	38⅞	
14¼	9½	FstMiss .36	8	158	13	12½	12¾	—⅛
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	105	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
17½	14⅜	FstPa 1.32	24	86	15	14⅜	14⅞	—⅛
4⅝	1½	FstPa Mtg		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	5⅜	FstUnRl .95	14	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
6¼	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	7	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
23⅞	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	7	82	28	18⅝	18⅞	—1⅛
33⅞	23¼	FischM 1.10	4	4	28⅜	28	28	—¼
13	8⅝	FishFds .40	6	102	10⅝	10½	10½	
17⅞	9⅝	FishrSci .28	6	82	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
20⅞	14	FleetEnt .40	16	95	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
18⅜	13¼	Fleming .80	7	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8¼	FlexiVan .20	24	121	10⅞	11½	11⅞	—⅛
20⅜	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	48	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
61⅜	50⅝	Flin pfA 4.50		z30	59⅝	59	59	—⅛
24⅝	16⅝	FlaE Coast	8	23	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	122	16⅝	16	16⅝	—⅜
23⅞	20⅞	FlaPwL 1.56	8	177	26¼	26	26¼	
30⅝	25⅝	FlaPow 2.10	8	121	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
45½	30	FluorCp .80	10	776	38¼	36½	37⅛	—⅜
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		29	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
14⅛	10⅞	FooteCB .90	7	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	1116	58⅞	57⅛	57½	—⅜
18⅜	13⅞	ForMcK 1	7	200	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
29⅞	23⅝	FMK pf 1.80		23	24½	23½	24	—½
15¼	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		18	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
43¼	28⅞	FtHowP .64	10	128	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
35¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	137	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—⅜
49⅞	27½	Foxboro 1	10	19	46⅛	45⅜	45⅝	—⅛
35⅜	23¼	FrnklnM .70	13	71	32⅝	32	32⅛	+⅛
31⅝	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	206	29	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
17⅞	7⅝	Frigitronic	20	115	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
29	16⅞	Fruehf 1.80	8	54	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—½
9⅞	4½	Fuquaind .08e		249	9⅞	9	9⅛	—⅜

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
17⅝	10⅛	GAFCp .60	6	193	14⅛	13⅞	14	
20⅞	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		55	20⅝	20½	20½	+⅛
32⅝	25¼	GATX 1.80	12	36	30	29⅝	30	—½
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		2	42½	41½	42½	+1¼
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	25	36	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	9	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
7½	5⅜	Gable Ind		5	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
29½	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
32¼	20¾	GamS pf1.75		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
40¼	32¼	Gannett 1	20	24	39⅝	39	39⅝	—⅛
14	6¾	GapStrs .0e	7	100	7	6½	6½	—⅛
31	19⅝	GardDen .76	16	812	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	18	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
13⅝	12⅝	GasSvc 1.20	10	12	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	4	9	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
25½	18	Gearhrt .28	11	111	23⅝	23¼	23¼	—⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		16	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—
15¼	12¼	Gemin 1.20a		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
11⅜	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
45¼	35⅝	GenAmOil 1	12	20	39½	39	39⅛	
11	8⅛	GenBanc .80		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅞	9⅝	GnCable .72	6	31	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
25⅛	17	GCinma .68	7	16	20½	20	20	—⅝
6⅝	3⅜	Gen Develpt	4	37	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
65	37⅞	Gen Dynam	6	58	51⅛	50⅞	50⅝	—⅜
58⅞	46	GenEl 1.80	14	3003	53⅛	51⅞	52	+⅛
34¼	26⅛	GenFood 1.50	10	481	33¼	32⅞	33	+⅛
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	17	9	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
14⅝	8⅛	GenHost .60		17	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
18⅝	8¼	GenInst .22t	19	501	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
21	14¼	GenMed .30	9	17	15½	15	15⅛	+⅛
34¾	26⅞	GenMills .76	14	157	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
73⅞	57⅞	GnMot 3.15e	8	1794	71⅞	70½	71⅝	+⅝
73¼	65	GnMotSpf 5		2	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	—⅜
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	15	32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	GPubUt 1.68	10	178	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅝	GenRefr .40	6	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
56⅞	24¼	GnSignal .84	16	196	52⅞	52	52⅛	—⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Gen Steel	5	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
30⅝	23¾	GTelEl 2	10	623	29⅝	29	29⅛	—¼
35⅝	31¼	GTlEl pf2.50		2	35	34½	34½	—½
27⅞	26½	GTlEl pf2.48		36	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
16	14	GTFl pf 1.25		z100	16½	15½	15½	+¼
16½	14¼	GTFl pf 1.30		z130	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
92	87	GTFl pf 8.16		z40	90	90	90	—2
26½	18	GTire 1.10b	6	100	25⅛	24⅞	25	—⅛
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc	6	100	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—¼
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
47⅝	34¼	GenuPts .76	19	58	37¼	37	37¼	+⅛
34¼	30	GaPacif .80	17	352	33¾	33¼	33½	—½
27¼	26⅝	GaPw pf2.52		15	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
29	26	GaPw pf2.75		31	28⅞	28½	28½	—¼
84⅜	67	GaPw pf7.80		z400	83½	83⅜	83½	—⅞
83⅜	63¼	GaPw pf7.72		z100	81½	81½	81½	+1
25⅜	19½	Gerber 1.30	8	121	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
194½	152	GettyOil 2e	13	98	181½	189¼	190¼	+1⅛
12⅞	9½	GiantPC .60	7	46	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	232	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	9	77	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	GifrdHill .64	7	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
38⅞	28	Gillette 1.50	10	333	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	
18	9⅝	Ginos Inc	6	40	9⅝	9	9	
14⅝	6⅝	GleasW .16e		30	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
11¼	6⅝	Global Mar		36	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
20⅛	13½	GlobeUn 1	4	42	18⅝	17¾	18	—¾
19⅝	11½	GoldWt Fin	6	63	19	18⅝	18⅝	—
20⅝	13½	GoldW pf .78		21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
29⅜	18	Goodrh 1.12	17	162	27	25⅞	26⅝	—
25¼	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	10	348	21⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—
16⅝	9⅝	GorJwlA .32	5	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
25⅝	22	Gould 1	3	434	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
30	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		100	27⅛	26⅝	25⅝	
33⅞	24⅝	Grace 1.70	8	248	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—
34⅝	24⅝	Grainger .36	19	364	32½	31⅝	31⅞	—
18⅝	10⅝	GrandUn 1	6	9	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	—
17⅝	12¼	Granitvl .80	4	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
16⅞	13¼	GrayDrg .60	5	5	16½	16½	16½	—
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	24	406	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+
24½	16⅝	GlLkD .20a	7	15	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+
17⅞	14½	Glolr 1.25e	12	1	16½	16½	16½	
34¼	27½	GtNorNek 1	8	356	37⅛	38⅛	37	
23⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .30	10	231	20⅝	20	20	
37⅞	20½	GtWest Unil	2	27	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
20¼	16⅝	GtWn pf1.88		2	17	17	17	
18⅛	15⅛	GrGiant 1.08	24	13	18	17⅜	17⅜	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	151	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		33	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3¼	1⅝	Grolier Inc		74	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅞	14	Grumm .80	4	31	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .30	8	20	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
3½	1	Guard Mtg		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
23⅝	16⅝	GulfWstn .60	4	698	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	—
8½	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		514	4⅛	4	4	—
47⅜	35⅛	GlfW pf 2.50		22	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	—
12⅝	7⅝	GlfLfHld .60	8	84	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
28⅝	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	992	27	25⅞	25⅞	
21⅝	10⅜	GulfResrc 1	6	62	15	14⅞	14⅞	—
21¼	20⅝	GlfR pfc1.66		127	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
15⅝	11¼	GlfStUt 1.12	9	225	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	8	33	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
7⅛	3⅜	HMW Ind	7	4	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
35	27⅞	HackW 2.80	8	4	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+
20¼	14⅝	HallFB .65	12	9	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—
17½	13¼	HallPrt .80a	7	1	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
69⅞	43¼	Hallibrtn .56	15	347	66	64⅝	65⅝	—
23⅞	16¼	HamrlP 1.20	6	33	21	20½	21	+
6⅝	3⅝	Hammond	11	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
18⅛	15⅜	HanJSec 1.47e		50	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
22¼	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		25	22	21⅝	21⅝	—
7⅝	4⅝	Handlmn .23	10	27	4⅝	4½	4½	—
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	8	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+
28⅛	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	31	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+
60⅛	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	10	129	57	50⅛	51	—
30⅛	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	10	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	—
9⅛	6⅝	Hardees	9	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
22⅝	14⅜	Harnisht .80	5	785	14⅞	14	14⅝	—
14⅝	12	Harrah .30a	8	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—
38¼	32⅝	HarrBk 1.50	7	5	33½	33	33⅛	+
55⅛	33⅝	Harris 1.40	12	29	51⅝	51½	51⅝	—
27⅛	19⅞	Harsco 1.30b	6	22	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+
14⅛	8¼	HartSMx .60	9	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅝	17⅛	HarteHk .45	11	7	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—
17⅝	15⅝	HatSe 1.44a	23	26	17¼	17	17	—
24	20	HawlEl 1.76	8	8	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—
16⅝	11⅝	HayesAlb 1b	7	27	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—
12⅝	3⅛	Hazeltine	4	5	8½	8⅝	8½	+
8⅞	6⅝	Hecks .12	8	40	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+
17⅝	10⅛	HeclaM .30t	220	59	17⅛	11	11	—
16½	9	HeilmBr .60	7	52	16	15¼	16	—
31½	31¼	HeinzH n1.08	10	63	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+
32	27⅝	Heinz pf 1.70		7	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Helene Curt	6	58	5⅝	5	5	—
27⅜	20⅛	HellerInt .92	8	155	21	20½	20½	—
45½	33⅛	HelmerP .35	11	37	43¼	42⅝	43	—
2⅛	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
8	6⅝	HemInc .66e		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
31	27⅛	Hercules .80	17	379	28⅛	27⅝	27½	—
37½	18⅛	HershyFd 1	6	14	21⅛	21	21	—
23⅝	9⅛	Hesston		47	9½	9¼	9⅝	—
25⅛	16	Hestn pf 1.60		15	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—
58⅛	45½	Heublin 1.30	14	539	47½	46	46⅝	—
137⅝	84	HewltPk .30	30	421	90	88⅝	89⅝	—
7⅞	4⅛	High Voltg	14	20	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	25	19¾	19½	19½	
23⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	10	175	18½	18¼	18⅛	—
28	20⅝	Hobart .92	12	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
20⅜	14⅝	HoernW .90	8	169	20	18⅞	19⅞	+
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .12e	6	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—
20	11⅛	Holiday .40	10	492	11⅜	11	11⅛	—
46⅛	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	2	113	34⅝	33⅝	34	—
44⅜	24⅝	Homestk 1a	15	118	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+
56⅛	37⅝	Honywll 1.60	11	423	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—
24½	21⅛	HoovBB 1	7	x32	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—
3⅝	1⅛	Horizon Cp		1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	11⅝	HospAff .24b	7	31	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
28½	20⅛	HospCpA .32	19	191	25	24⅛	24½	—
16	9	HostIntl .40		47	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—
17⅝	10⅛	Houdail .90	6	43	16⅝	16½	16½	—
27	23½	Houdpf 2.25		1	26	26	26	
16⅛	11½	HougMif .72		3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—
13⅝	7⅝	HousFab .28	7	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
21⅞	15⅝	HoushF 1.20	7	418	20½	19⅝	20	—
47⅛	35½	HouF pf 2.37			45	45	45	—
37	29⅝	HouF pf 2.50		7	35½	35	35¼	—
28⅝	20¼	HousLP 1.56	8	406	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	
34⅝	28⅝	HousNG .60	11	807	31⅝	30½	30⅝	—
17⅜	10⅛	HowJohn .28	8	811	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	
15⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	HudsnA .80	26	3	19	18⅝	19	—
22	14⅝	HudsnB .80	26	2	19	18⅝	19	+
52½	37⅝	HoghsTl .40	14	249	47⅝	46⅝	45⅝	—
15⅝	11⅝	Humana .40	8	44	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	17	154	14¼	13⅝	14	—
25⅛	13⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	106	15⅝	14⅞	15	—
17⅝	12	Huyck .60	14	8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
15	8¼	Hydromt .36	4	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
21⅞	16⅛	ICInds 1.40	6	82	20¼	19⅞	20	—
42⅝	33⅝	ICInd pf 3.50		38	41⅝	41	41	—
94	75	ICInds pf 6		1	90	90	90	—
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	18	103	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlty		15	1⅝	1½	1½	
46⅜	34½	INACp 2.16	16	247	44½	43½	43⅝	+
19⅝	16⅝	INAIn 1.59a		19	19⅝	19	19⅛	+
75½	60	ITTSvc pf 4		1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+
13¼	9⅝	IUIntl .90	8	154	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
30	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	116	28½	28	28⅝	+
20½	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	9	116	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—
83	58	Ideal pf 4.75		2	88½	87	87	—

(Continued on next page.)

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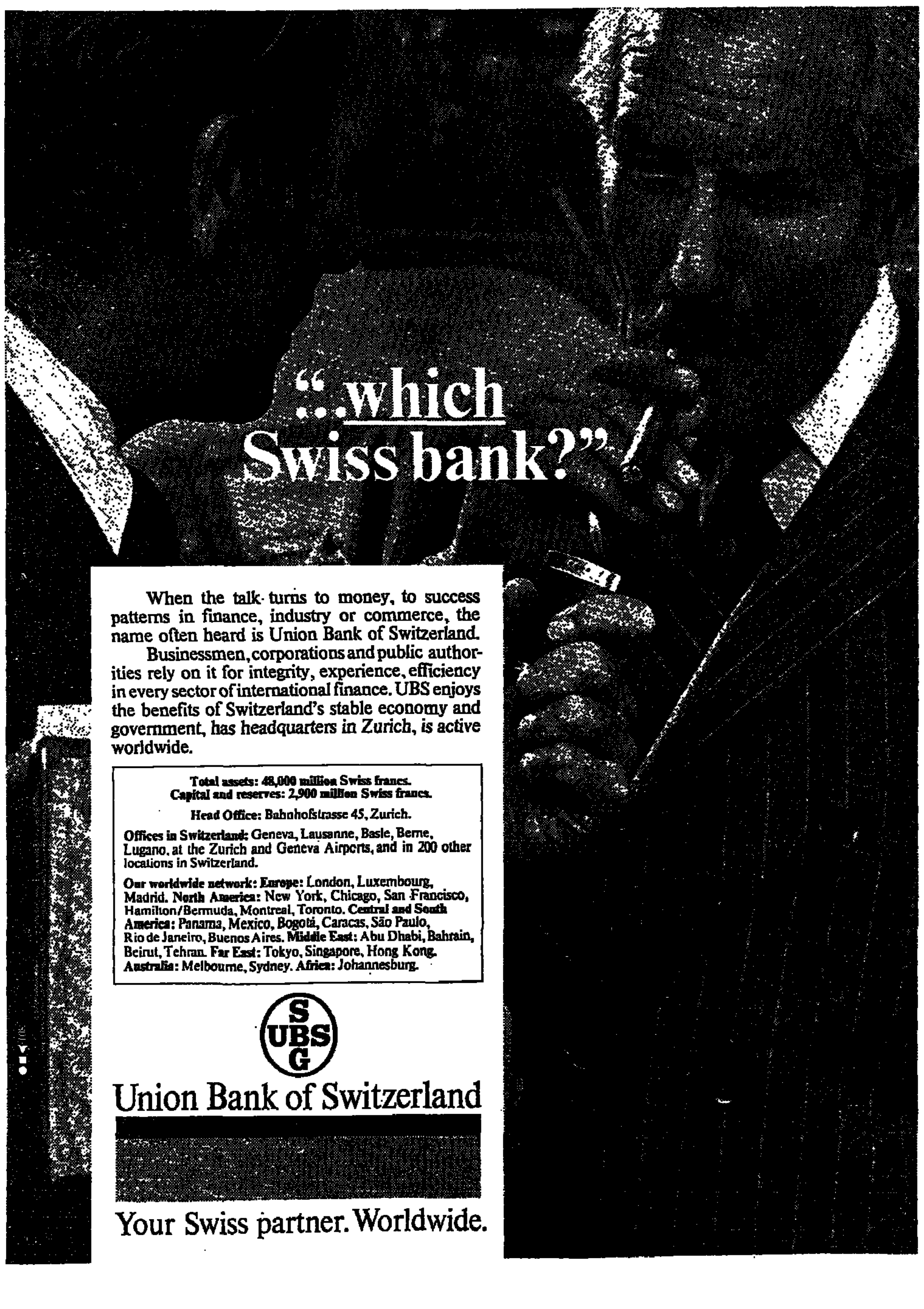
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Dfls 50,000,000

10% bearer Notes due 1981

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. **Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.** **Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft**
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV

October 6, 1976

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 5—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge prev. Close
	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	5	19	8⅛	8	8	
	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	65	26⅛	25¾	25 —	⅛
	41	IllPow pf3.78		100	45¾	45¾	45¾+	1
	50	IllPow pf4.47		100	51¾	51¾	51¾—	¾
	10½	ImplCpA .24	6	100	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	16	175	33	32¼	32⅜—	⅜
		Income Cap.80e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	67½	IndiM pf7.76		z470	84¾	84	84¾+	¾
		IndiM pf 12		z120	113	112	112 —	1
		IndiPL 1.82	9	50	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
		IndiNat 1.20	9	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	Inexco Oil	30	127	13	12¾	13	
		IngerR 2.68	12	327	75½	74⅝	75 —	⅜
	4½	IngR pf 2.35		69	46½	46	46½+	⅛
	17⅛	Inind Con 1	7	5	27½	27⅜	27⅜—	⅜
		InlndStl 2.60	11	273	49½	48	48⅛—	½
	7¼	Inmont .50	6	37	12⅝	12¼	12½	
	3⅛	Insilco .80e	7	x60	13½	12¾	12⅞—	⅜
		Insil pfA1.25		x6	17¼	16½	16¾+	⅛
		InspCop .25e		15	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
	1⅛	Insilt InvTr		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Integon .32	6	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
		Interco 1.66	8	112	44⅛	43½	43½—	½
		Intercit Div	3	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
		Interlak 2.20	5	27	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜+	⅜
		IBM 9	19	932	281	277¾	279 —	1
		IntFlavF .36	28	247	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
		IntHarv 1.70	10	155	29⅛	29	29⅛—	⅛
		IntMinC 2.40	5	268	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
		IntMinr pf 4		1	47½	47½	47½+	½
		IntMng .25e	6	144	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	⅛
		IntMulti .85	7	16	17¼	17½	17½—	⅛
		IntPaper 2	11	1033	67½	66	66 —	1
		IntRectif .20		22	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		IntTT 1.60	9	701	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
		IntTT pfH 4		12	61½	61	61 —	⅜
		IntTT pfJ 4		6	56½	56	56 —	1
		IntTT pfK 4		14	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛—	⅜
		IntTT pfO 5		23	59⅛	58	59⅛—	⅛
		ITT pfN 2.25		107	38½	33	38½—	⅛
		ITT pfI 4.50		2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
		Intrpce 1.45	6	12	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
		IntrpGp 1.20	6	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
		IntrsBrd .80	6	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
		IntrsPw 1.45	10	29	17¼	17	17¼+	⅛
		IntrstUn .24	19	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
		IowaBf .30e	3	41	29½	28½	28⅞—	⅛
		IowaEl 1.40	10	74	17⅜	17	17⅛+	⅛
		IowaIIG 1.72	10	18	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
		IowaPwLt 2	9	33	23¾	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
		IowaPS 1.72	10	47	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
		IpcoHosp .05e	8	35	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		Itek Corp	30	50	15¾	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		ItelCorp .20	8	103	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
		J - K						
		JamesF .80	11	62	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
		Jantzen .50	5	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
		JapanF .91e		49	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
		JeffPilot .80	11	83	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
		JerCe pf8.12		z50	85½	85¼	85¼+	⅛
		JewelC 1.30	6	25	23½	22¾	22¾—	⅛
		Jewelcor	10	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		JhnMan 1.40	10	98	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
		JohnsonJn 1	26	205	89	88⅛	88⅞—	⅛
		JohnCon .90	9	34	21⅛	20⅞	20¾—	¼
		JhnCont pf 2		3	41	41	41 —	⅛
		JonLogn .50	5	45	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
		Jorgen 1.80	5	2	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
		Jostens 1	9	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
		JoyMfg 1.30	10	446	44⅛	43½	43¾—	⅛
		KLM Airlin	15	3	44	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
		KaisrAl 1.20	10	94	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
		Kal 59pf 4.75		1	69¼	69¼	69¼—	1¾
		KalsCem .50	15	43	8⅛	8	8	
		KaiCo pf1.37		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		Kane Mil .24	4	15	10	9⅞	10	
		Kaneb 1	7	74	22¼	21⅞	22 —	⅛
		KCtyPL 2.36	9	55	28⅝	28½	28⅝—	⅛
		KCSouin 1r	6	8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
		KCSou pf 1		z40	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		KanGEl 1.68	7	31	20	19⅛	19⅞+	⅛
		KanNb 1.32B	8	23	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
		KanPLt 1.60	8	86	19¾	19½	19½—	⅛
		KaPL pf2.32		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
		Katy Ind		11	4⅞	4¾	4¾+	⅛
	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		2	16½	16¼	16½	
	6½	Kaufm Brd	27	368	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
	14⅛	Kauf pf 1.50		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	7⅛	Kawecki Brl	22	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	
	4⅞	KeeneCp .20	7	24	8⅝	8⅞	8½	
	5⅞	Keller .20	7	4	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
	20	Kellogg 1	16	283	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
	12	Kellwood .80	6	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
	20⅛	Kennmtl .96	10	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
	28⅛	Kennct .70e		681	31⅛	30½	31⅛—	⅛
	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	31	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
	13	KerrGls .40	7	103	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	60⅛	KerrMc 1.25	15	225	74⅞	73⅞	73¾—	⅛
	16⅛	KeystCon 1a	6	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	68	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
	40	Kid pfA 2.20		2	64	64	64 —	1
	41	KiddepfB 4		8	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
	43	KiddepfC 4		327	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	½
	36⅛	KimbCl 1.80	8	440	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	1¼
	8⅛	KingDSt .50	7	57	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
	12⅛	KirschCo .90	11	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
	28⅞	KnigtRid .62	14	64	35½	35	35	
	8⅛	Koehring .15e	11	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
	35⅛	Koppers 1.60	8	59	47	45	46⅛—	⅛
	50	Kopprpf 4		z20	53	53	53 —	⅛
	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	4	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	40⅛	Kraftco 2.12	9	91	45⅛	45⅛	45½—	⅛
	31⅛	KresgeS .32	20	1375	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
	10	Kroehler Mf	18	3	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
	17⅛	Kroger 1.44	9	111	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
	4½	Kysor .40	9	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		L						
	3¼	LFE Cp	14	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
	10⅛	LTV Corp		255	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¾
	42½	LTVCp pf 5		6	47½	47¼	47¼—	¾
	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	7	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
	12	LamsSess 1.10	12	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	30	12	12	12	
	9½	LawlerCh .34	17	62	9⅞	9½	9½—	⅜
	6⅛	LearSieg .50	7	153	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	24⅛	Leasway .80	8	52	27½	27¼	27¼—	⅛
	10⅛	LeedsN .60	8	14	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
	12	Leesona .75	7	1	17½	17½	17½	
	10¼	LehPCt .80	14	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
	⅞	LehVal Ind		6	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	10½	Lehmn .94e		102	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
	4½	Lennar Crp		20	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
	18½	Lenox 1	9	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
	6¼	LesFay .40b	5	24	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	6⅞	LevFd Cap		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	12	LevFin .75a		8	13	13	13 +	⅛
	18⅞	LeviStrau .50	5	79	21⅛	21⅛	21½—	⅛
	4	Levitz Furn	26	231	4⅛	4½	4¾+	⅛
	21⅞	LOF 1.50	8	73	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛—	⅛
	55¼	LOF pf 4.75		4	67¼	67¼	67⅛	
18⅞	9⅛	Liberty Cp.52	6	16	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Liberty Loan		46	2	1¾	1¾—	⅛
6⅛	4	LibrtyLn pf		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35½	27½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	29	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
90	82	LiggtGp pf 7		z10	85½	85½	85½—	½
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	20	495	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞—	⅞
33⅞	24	LincNat 1.60	12	106	31⅞	30¾	30¾—	⅞
65	49	LincNlpt 3		1	62¼	62¼	62¼—	¼
18¼	15⅝	LincPl 1.68a		9	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	8	18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
17¾	6⅞	Littonin .18t	23	970	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
23⅞	9	Littnplc plc		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
44	27	Littncvpf 3		1	42½	42⅛	42½+	½
20	16¼	Littan pfB 2		35	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
12½	6⅛	Lockhd Alrc	3	181	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
31½	21	Loews 1.20	5	107	28	27	27⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6	LomaFin .50	7	69	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
17½	11¼	LomM 1.16e	11	119	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	1
19½	14	LoneStInd 1	10	197	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
8½	15⅝	LngIsLt 1.56	7	229	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
90¾	79	LIL pf 8.12		z300	88	88	88 —	1
92	82½	LILpl 8.30		z100	92	92	92	
125½	112	LIL pfN 13		z1190	125½	125½	125½	
27¾	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		12	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
39½	30⅛	LonesDrug .12a	21	23	32¾	31¾	31⅞—	⅛
16	8⅛	LoralCorp .10e	7	27	12¾	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
30	22	LaLand 1.20	11	173	28½	27⅛	28⅛—	⅛
19	12	LaPacif .20b	13	170	14⅞	14½	14⅛—	⅛
25½	21⅞	LouisGs 1.92	8	14	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
19⅞	11⅛	Lowenst .60	356	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
44⅞	34½	Lubrizol 1.10	17	62	38⅞	33	38 —	⅛
17⅞	13	LuckyS .68b	12	171	13½	13¼	13⅛	
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
24⅞	13⅝	LykesCp 1	4	137	17	16½	16½—	⅛
47⅛	28⅞	Lykes pf2.50		15	34½	34	34 —	⅜
8⅞	4	LynCSys .23	12	19	7⅞	7	7 —	⅜
		M						
15⅝	10⅛	MBPX .40a	4	16	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
35½	25⅞	MCAInc 1	5	239	29⅞	29	29⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3½	MEI Cp	5	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	10⅞	MGICln .10		168	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
12	8⅛	MacAF .40b	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
5⅞	2⅛	MacDonal	5	63	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7½	4⅛	Macke .35	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅞	4⅛	Macmill .25	7	185	7⅞	7⅝	7⅛—	⅛
29½	26⅛	Macy 1.20	6	59	23½	23	23⅛	
13¼	9½	MadisFd .60		70	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar	5	2	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅛	MagicCf .32	4	63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
37½	21⅛	Mallory 1	24	173	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
27⅞	21⅛	MaiHyde .49	11	19	22¾	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Manhtn .20	4	20	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
42⅞	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	117	34	33⅞	33⅛—	⅛
42⅞	32¾	MAPCO .90	13	971	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Marathn Mf.12e	2	61	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
60⅞	41⅛	MarathnO 2	12	845	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞—	⅛
21¼	13⅞	Maremt .50	7	35	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
12⅞	9½	MarMid .80		128	9⅞	9½	9⅞—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	14	49	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
61⅞	23½	Marley 1	12	10	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Marriot .25t	15	273	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
61⅛	52½	MrshMcL 2	19	72	58½	57½	57⅞—	⅛
25⅞	16½	MarshF 1	24	10	34	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
25	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	8	156	23⅛	22¾	23⅛+	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	MaryKay .32	16	x59	19	18⅞	18½	
27⅞	17	MrdCup .60	8	8	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	MascoCp .23	14	152	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
25½	17	Masonite .60	16	153	19⅞	19¼	19⅛—	⅛
12½	9⅛	MasM 1.11e	11	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
32¼	6⅛	MassyFer 1	4	199	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17¼	14⅞	MasCp 1.60		31	17½	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
11¾	10½	MasI.c .93e		57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	19¼	MatsuE .28e	14	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Mattel Inc	5	90	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
33⅛	29⅛	MayDStr 1.12	10	219	30⅛	29⅞	30	
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	3	29½	29½	29½	
6⅛	3⅛	Mays JW	14	5	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
39	30¼	Maytg 1.50a	13	18	33⅛	33¼	33⅛—	⅛
17¼	15⅛	McCord .84	6	12	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
55⅛	37⅞	McDermot 1	5	265	52	50⅛	51⅛—	⅛
65	51⅛	McDnld .02e	22	451	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛—	⅛
25	14⅞	McDonD .44	9	185	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
32⅞	21⅛	McGEd 1.50	10	28	28½	27⅞	28 —	½
17	12⅞	McGrwH .64	10	31	15½	15⅛	15½	
43½	31	McIntyr .75e	11	z530	33	32½	32½—	½
20¼	13⅛	McKee .90	8	21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
27⅞	22	McLeanTr .46	8	12	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
23⅞	18¼	McLoul 1.60	14	124	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
12½	9⅛	McNeil .80	10	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23	17	MeadCorp .92	6	203	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27⅞	17	Medusa 1.60	9	24	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Melville .68	10	76	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Menasc .60r	5	90	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
64½	43	MercStr .80	9	71	43	43	43 —	⅛
81½	65	Merck 1.40	23	514	76⅛	75⅛	75½—	⅛
13¼	10½	Meredith .70	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	572	24½	23½	24 —	½
33⅛	19	MesaPet .10	23	242	31⅞	30⅛	31¼—	⅛
114⅛	72	MesP pf 2.20		2	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛—	4⅛
35⅛	24½	MesP pf 1.60		38	34¼	33⅞	34 —	⅛
11⅛	6	Mesabi 1.10e	8	286	8⅞	8⅞	8½—	⅛
28	16⅞	MestaMch .90e	9	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
15⅛	12⅞	MGM 1r	7	204	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	8	55	25⅛	25½	25⅛—	⅛
42½	35½	MetE pf 3.90		z20	43	43	43 +	½
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	MichTube 1	6	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	MhWl pf2.67		14	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
22¼	13¼	Microwave	10	9	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
15½	12⅛	MidCtl 1.16	9	64	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	MidSUt 1.32	9	698	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
3	1	Midind Mtg		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	MidRs 1.40	7	37	25	24⅛	24⅛	
23½	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	27	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅛
21⅞	15	Milgo Elect	10	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17⅞	9⅛	MillBrad .60	7	33	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
65⅛	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	24	976	64⅛	62⅛	62⅛—	1⅛
21⅞	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	20	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
15¼	11½	MirroAl .96	9	5	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
17	8	MissnEq .36	10	45	16	15⅞	16	
37⅛	22⅛	MPacC 1.60	6	421	25	24⅛	24⅛—	1⅛
25⅛	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	8	1	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
14⅞	9⅞	MoPSv 1	8	45	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	MoPS pf2.44		11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
63⅞	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	451	62	61¼	61⅞	
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		73	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
25	16⅛	Mohasco .90	7	33	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅛
9⅞	3	Mohk Data	34	157	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
24	15⅛	MohkR 1.20	5	9	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
33⅞	15	Molycorp 1	11	44	37⅛	35⅞	37⅛+	⅛
45½	28	Moly pf 2.50		3	47	45½	45½	
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	4	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
15½	6⅛	Monogr .20	7	30	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
12½	7⅛	MonrEq .20	20	82	8⅞	8⅛	8½—	⅛
130	76	Monsan 2.80	8	384	85½	83⅞	84⅛—	1⅛
110½	84⅛	Mons pf 2.75		1	95	95	95 —	5⅛
35	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	20	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
23	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	10	175	27	25½	25⅛—	⅛
23½	21⅛	MontSt 1.80a		37	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
11	7⅛	MONY .92e	13	126	11⅛	11	11	
57½	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	5	55	46½	45½	45¾—	1
54⅛	51⅞	Morgan 1.80	11	327	52⅛	52	52⅛—	⅛
25⅛	13	MorrisKnu 1	5	24	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .30	5	40	13½	12½	12¾—	⅛
4½	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		20	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13⅞	MorNor .83		337	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
57	41⅛	Motorola .70	24	1010	52	50⅞	51 —	1½
45⅞	30⅛	MtFuel 2	11	24	43⅛	43	43 —	1
22½	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	15	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
11½	7	Munford .40	6		10	10	10 —	⅛
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf .40		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20	14⅛	Munsng 1.03	8	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
23⅞	15⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	14	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
25½	16⅞	MurpOil .60	6	55	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
21¼	12⅛	MurryOh 1.20	6	24	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
16½	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		18	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10	7	MyersL .40		3	7⅛	7½	7½	
		N						
37⅞	23⅞	NCRCp .72	14	458	34⅞	33½	34¼+	⅛
23⅞	12⅞	NLInd 1	10	504	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
23½	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	114	22½	21⅛	22 —	⅛
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	52	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
47⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	102	44	43¼	43⅛—	⅛
35½	32	NalcoCh .80	18	277	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
15½	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	7	11	12½	12	12 —	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	16	85	17½	15½	16⅞—	⅛
18⅛	11	NatAirl .53	23	53	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	11⅞	NAvia .77e		25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6½	10⅛	NatCan .57	6	27	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
27⅛	21	NCan pf 1.50			125⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
43½	20⅞	NtlChem .43	13	33	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
9½	5⅞	NatCityLin .15e	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
52¼	37⅞	NtaDet 2.72	6	7	51⅞	51	51 —	⅛
27½	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	7	207	24⅞	23⅞	23½—	⅛
37⅛	35½	NDstpl 2.25		29	37⅛	37	37½+	⅛
27	21	NatFuel 2.15	7	10	25⅛	25	25 +	⅛
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	204	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6	3⅛	Nat Homes		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatInd .30	3	141	6⅞	5⅞	6 —	⅛
20⅛	14⅞	NMdCare .05e	10	43	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
14	7⅛	NMedE .32	6	72	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
18½	15⅛	NMineSv .50	9	74	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
55½	43⅛	NatPrsto 2	9	31	51½	50	50⅛—	⅛
55½	31⅛	Nat Semicn	25	2700	33	31⅛	32¼—	⅛
13½	9⅛	NSvcInd .73	7	23	13	12⅞	13	
18	12½	NStand .95	7	9	15½	14⅞	15¼+	⅛
57⅛	44⅛	NStarch .88	15	80	53	53	53 —	⅛
52½	37⅞	NatlStl 2.50	13	524	44½	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3½	Nat Tea		40	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
31	22½	Natoma 1.40	7	193	25⅛	25⅛	25½	
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	9	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	x41	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
18	15½	NevP pf 1.60		z100	17½	17½	17½	
24⅛	21⅛	NevP pf 2.32		z390	24½	24⅛	24½	
21	20⅞	NevP pf 1.95		x5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
22½	19	NEngEl 1.85	9	65	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	57	15⅛	15	15	
30	25⅛	NEnP pf2.76		6	27⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
32½	25½	NEngT 2.36	10	13	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	⅛
29⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	9	102	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
43	37	NYSE pf3.75		z50	42½	42½	42½	
98	85	NYSE pf8.90		z40	97½	97½	97½—	⅛
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		123	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞	
15⅛	11	Newhall .55	9	15	14⅛	14⅛	14	
31	23	Newmt 1.60	14	227	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
14½	12½	NiaMP 1.24	8	312	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
39	31½	NiaMpf 3.40		z330	37	35⅛	37 +	⅛
42	35	NiaMpf 3.90		z20	42	42	42 +	⅛
52½	44⅛	NiaMpf 4.85		z100	53½	52⅛	53⅛+	2
115½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z270	115½	115½	115½—	1
103⅛	95⅛	NIMpf 10.50		z10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
84⅛	77	NiaM pf 7.72		z270	83	81½	83 +	1
14	11⅛	NiagShre .95e		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27½	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	54	25⅛	25½	25⅞	
90½	63⅛	NorfikWn 5.28	8	60	89⅛	86⅛	88⅛—	⅛
33½	29⅛	NorfWn wi		25	30	29⅛	29⅛	
19⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
43½	22⅛	Norris 1.60	6	83	37½	33	38 —	1½
49¼	33	NoACoal .90	8	28	43⅛	42⅛	42½—	1½
8¼	3⅛	NoAmMt .60e		33	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅛	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	8	37	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	7	107	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		19	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
11½	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	555	11⅛	11	11⅛	
19⅞	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	509	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
53	33⅛	NorNGs 2.08	7	102	44½	43⅛	44⅛	
89	79	NoNG pf5.80		z930	89	85⅛	89 +	3
30	23½	NcStPw 1.94	10	157	28½	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
47	41	NSPw pf3.60		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	1
53½	45⅛	NSPw pf4.10		z10	48	48	43	
50½	44	NSPw pf4.11		z60	51	51	51 +	⅞
96½	85	NSPw pf7.84		z5200	94⅛	94	94⅛—	1⅛
42½	25½	NorTel .60	12	443	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	22	6	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
45	22½	Northrp 1.40	7	130	40⅛	37⅞	40⅛+	⅛
35⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	14	642	27⅞	23½	28⅛—	⅛
55¼	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	10	62	51	50¼	51 +	1
33⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	15	28⅞	23⅛	28⅞—	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr ct 2	5	7	28⅞	29⅛	28⅛—	⅛
57⅛	32⅛	Nwtind 2.25	4	351	43⅞	43	43⅛—	⅛
26½	14½	Nwstind wi		18	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
25⅞	24⅛	NwtP pf 2.50		7	25⅛	26	26 —	⅛
12⅛	9½	NwsMulL 1e	15	33	12½	12	12½	
35⅛	28½	NwtStW 1.20	14	x16	31	30⅞	31 +	⅛
33⅛	25⅛	Norton 1.70	8	15	35⅛	35½	35½—	1⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim .60	10	1230	20½	20	20⅛	
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		44	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	12	24	24	24	
		O						
15	9⅞	OKCCp 1	5	23	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
12½	7⅛	OakInd .40	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15⅞	12⅛	OakiteP .92	8	13	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
17⅞	13½	OccidPet 1	11	544	18⅛	17⅞	17⅛—	⅛
9	5⅞	OccidPet wt		131	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
32½	25⅛	OcciP pf2.15		4	30⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
62½	45	OcciP pf3.60		9	57½	57	57 —	⅛
61	47⅛	OccidPf pf 4		6	57½	57	57 —	⅛
25⅞	20⅞	OcciP pf2.50		33	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	4	35	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf 1.87		4	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	274	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
45	37½	OhEd pf 3.90		z110	43⅞	42⅛	43⅛+	⅛
81⅛	73⅛	OhEd pf 7.36		207	83⅛	79½	80½—	⅛
113	103	OhE pf 10.75		z100	113	113	113	
83	71	OhPw pf8.04		z200	83½	83⅛	83⅞+	½
80½	69⅛	OPwC pf7.60		z170	80½	79	80⅛+	1½
127	112½	OhP pfA 14		z150	125½	125	125¼+	¼
57	73	OhPw pf8.43		z700	91	91	91 +	2
84	67	OhPw pf7.75		200	85½	84	85½+	3
23½	17⅛	OklaGE 1.44	11	142	19⅞	19	19⅞+	⅛
10¼	10	OklGE pf .80		z140	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30½	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	25	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	
45¼	32⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	83	37	33⅛	33⅛—	½
36⅞	25⅛	Olinkrafl 1	9	25	31⅛	31½	31½—	½
14	9⅛	Omark .60	7	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15½	9	Oneida .76	6	5	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
16¼	12⅛	Opelika 1	6	5	16	16	16	
15⅞	13	OranRk 1.28	8	142	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅞	Orange .20b	8	40	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
35½	25⅛	OutMar 1.40	7	78	27⅛	27	27	
19½	12½	OutletCo .80	5	19	16⅛	16	16½	
24⅞	19	OvernitT .90	7	14	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞—	⅛
21⅛	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	67	20⅛	19½	19⅞—	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	14	36	56⅛	56½	56⅛+	⅛
62¼	51⅛	OwenIll 1.28	8	143	57⅞	56⅛	57 —	⅞
25⅞	16½	OxfrdInd .68	4	37	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
		P - Q						
7½	5⅛	PNBMR .40	21	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
53½	35	PPGInd 2	7	329	46½	44½	45⅞—	1
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		32	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
14½	12½	PacAS 1.24		27	14	13⅞	14	
23⅞	20	PacG E 1.88	9	671	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
19½	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	123	19⅛	18½	18⅞+	⅛
33⅞	24⅛	PacLm 1.20	15	33	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
33¼	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	9	45	25⅛	25½	25½—	⅛
23	20	PacPw 1.72	10	240	21⅞	21⅞	21½—	⅛
14⅛	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	234	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
9⅞	8⅛	PacTin .80	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30e	5	62	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
17½	12⅛	PalW pf 1.30		53	14	13½	13¼—	⅛
8½	4⅛	PalmBc .33	4	25	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅞	4½	Pamida .12	6	102	4⅛	4½	4⅛—	⅛
7⅞	5	PanAm Air		474	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
42⅞	29⅞	PanEP 2.30	5	215	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcfl .68b	7	13	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅞	12½	PargasInc 1	11	30	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
36⅞	17½	ParkerDrl .05e	8	134	36⅛	34⅛	34⅞—	1½
35⅞	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	10	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
16⅞	11⅞	ParkPen .40	9	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
14½	7⅛	PatrkP .66t	11	136	11⅞	11	11⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21½	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	142	20⅛	19½	20 +	⅜
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b			4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
67¼	48	Penney 1.23	14	302	51⅛	49⅞	50 —	1⅛
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	8	181	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z250	52	51⅛	51½	
93½	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z50	98	98	98	
92	82⅛	PaPL pf 8.40		z150	92	91	92 +	2
112⅞	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z340	111½	110⅛	110⅛—	1
129	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z40	128	127	127 —	1
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z50	93½	93½	93½+	1
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	43	35	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
55⅛	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	52	52	52 +	⅛
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	10	370	32⅞	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
91	76	Pennz pfB 8		z590	90	89	89⅞+	2½
10⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	13	12	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
42½	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	83	41⅛	41	41	
87½	67½	PepsiCo 2	17	154	85⅛	84½	84½—	½
77½	18⅞	PerkElm .30	20	214	22½	21⅞	22 —	⅛
23⅛	22⅞	PetInc 1.60	8	14	28⅞	28	28 —	½
12⅛	13⅛	PetInc pf .80		9	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
15⅛	11⅛	PelerPl .80a	9	20	12½	12⅛	12½	
85	63⅞	PetrieSt 1.60	15	38	65½	64⅛	64⅛—	1⅛
25	19½	Petro'an .60	7	33	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
26	22⅛	Petrim 2.55e		10	25	24⅛	24⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	Pfizer .88	13	470	30⅛	29½	29⅞—	⅛
45⅛	35⅛	PhelpD 2.20	17	160	41⅞	41⅛	41½—	⅛
17⅛	14⅞	PhlaEl 1.64	10	264	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
41½	35	PhilE pf 3.90		z220	41½	40⅛	41⅛+	1⅛
45⅛	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z240	48	45⅛	45½+	½
49½	37⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z100	47	47	47 —	1⅛
92⅛	73	PhilE pf 8.75		z300	92½	92	92½+	½
85	70	PhilE pf 7.85		123	84½	83⅞	84½+	2⅛
132	96	PhilE pf 9.52		z53	101⅛	101	101 —	½
101⅛	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z100	103⅛	103	103⅛+	½
85	69⅞	PhilE pf 7.80		z5400	84½	82½	83⅛—	1⅛
83	64½	PhilE pf 7.75		z310	82	80⅛	82 +	1
15½	12⅞	PhilaSub .80	7	23	13⅛	13	13⅛	
61⅞	49⅞	PhilMorr 1.30	15	1356	61	59⅞	60 —	1⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Philips Ind		47	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
13	3½	Philipind pf		12	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
63⅛	49½	PhillPet 1.80	13	437	61⅛	61	61⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	8	14	10	10	10	
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	7	23	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	24	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Pierl Imprt		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1.16	12	151	37	35½	35⅞+	⅛
25⅛	27⅞	Ploner 1.20b	9	28	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	½
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	163	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
12⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
43	31	Pittsin .80a	8	374	38½	37½	38⅛—	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .05e	11	149	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	8	23	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	27	14	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	19	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
45⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	20	1122	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛—	⅛
14	7	Ponderosa	18	157	7⅛	7	7	
24⅞	15⅞	PopeTal .70	10	13	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
23	17⅛	Porfec .80	9	33	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	7	126	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
116	102	PcG pf 11.50		z190	114½	114	114 —	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	PortG pf2.60		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
65⅛	45⅛	Pollich 1.63	12	2	59⅞	59½	59⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	10	154	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
59½	52⅞	PotEl pf 5.46		z60	53½	58	59	
63½	53½	PolEl pf 5.50		z210	59	58	59 +	2
15	10⅞	Premier .40	8	6	12½	12½	12½	
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	403	95⅛	93⅞	93⅞—	1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	8	33⅞	33½	33½—	⅛
18⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	426	17½	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
85	80	PSCol pf7.15		z100	85½	85⅛	85½+	½
31⅛	23⅛	PSvcIn 1.92	10	453	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
14	11⅛	PSInd pf1.04		z200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.98	6	78	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z1240	28	28	28 —	½
23⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.44	10	33	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.83	9	734	22⅛	22½	22⅛—	⅛
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		1	16	16	16	
45½	23¼	PSEG pf4.08		z810	47	46½	45¾+	⅛
57⅛	41	PSEG pf4.30		z130	49	49	49	
53½	43½	PSEG pf5.05		z50	56½	55½	56½—	½
65⅛	52	PSEG pf5.28		z10	60	60	60	
77⅞	65	PSEG pf6.80		z40	75	75	75 —	1½
23	25	PSEG pf2.43		33	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z3890	121	120	121	
89½	73	PSEG pf7.70		z1000	87⅞	87½	87⅞—	⅛
89⅛	75	PSEG pf7.80		z70	89	88⅛	89 +	⅛
91	75½	PSEG pf8.08		z50	90	90	90 —	1
85	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z530	86	85½	86 +	½
83⅛	65⅛	PSEG pf7.40		z60	85⅛	82½	85⅛+	⅛
106½	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z40	107	107	107 +	½
6⅛	4	Pub'ckr Ind		18	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
4½	2½	Pueb'o Int		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2⅛	PuerRi Cem		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.35	8	61	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
33⅞	27⅛	Pulimn 1.20	10	43	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14½	PurexCp 1.08	8	97	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
24	19	Purex pf1.35		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Purlin Fash	5	35	3	2⅞	3	
45½	23⅞	Purollr 1.03	9	20	26½	25⅛	26⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22	QuakOat .52	10	124	22⅛	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
70	52½	QukOat pf 3		1	57	57	57 +	½
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z30	103¼	103¼	103¼+	½
22⅛	15	QuakSIO .78	12	113	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	10	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		R						
31⅛	19⅞	RCA 1	13	1154	26⅞	26⅛	26½—	⅛
71⅛	52	RCAcvpf 4		11	68⅛	67	67½—	1⅛
9	4⅛	RTE .20	16	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	233	51	50⅞	50⅞—	1½
6⅞	3⅛	Ramada Inn	94	245	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	8	Rancoln .64	13	29	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5	Rapid Am		114	5⅛	5	5⅛	
30⅛	24⅛	RapAm pf 3		1	26⅛	26½	26½	
35⅞	27	Raybest 1.50b	6	13	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Raymint .68	7	140	23	22⅛	22⅞	
67⅛	46⅛	Raytheon 1.20	12	511	62⅞	61⅞	62½	
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	79	17⅞	17⅛	17½—	⅛
5⅞	2½	Redman Ind		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	11	121	10⅞	10⅛	10½	
		ReevesB n	7	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
19⅞	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	115	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
11	7	RellabSt .64	5	5	8⅞	8⅛	8½	
25	8	RelianEl 1.10	11	150	32	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
18⅞	5	Pelian Grp		85	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
31	22	RelGrp pfB		11	28⅛	28	28 +	⅛
23⅛	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		64	21⅞	21	21½+	⅛
26⅛	25½	Relin pf 2.68		93	25⅛	25	26⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Republic Cp	12	23	8⅞	8	8⅛—	⅛
16½	10	RepFinS .60	8	13	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	RepMig Inv		5	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
42⅞	27⅛	RepSlt 1.60	10	650	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞—	⅛
31⅞	25⅛	RepblTex 1.08	8	63	31⅛	30⅞	31 —	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	ResrvOl .16	13	215	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛—	⅛
23⅛	7⅛	RevcoDS .22	4	211	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		121	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
93	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	18	215	87⅛	87	87⅛—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Rexham .40	8	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
39⅛	25½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	26	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛—	⅛
63¼	25	Reynln 3.08	8	135	62½	61⅞	61⅞—	⅛
83		Reyln pf2.15		1	71	71	71 —	1
42⅛	22½	ReynMet 1.20	8	537	29¼	28⅞	29 —	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Richardsn 1	9	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
27⅞	21¼	RichMer .70	13	118	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	15	764	23½	23	23½	
21⅛	15⅛	RieglTex 1.10	5	35	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
22⅛	15	RioGran .70	6	1	19	19	19	
13⅞	9⅛	RioGr pf .80		51	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20⅞	14½	RiteAid .24	12	52	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛—	⅛
23⅞	15⅛	Robshaw .90	8	22	18⅛	18	18½—	⅛
25⅞	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	4	23⅛	23⅛	23½+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Robins .28a	9	403	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
15⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	8	28	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
112⅛	107	RochG pf 11		z100	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .68a	9	135	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	Rockowr .64	6	x15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
31⅞	23⅛	Rockw'Int 2	9	70	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
29½	23⅛	RkInt pf 1.25		3	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛—	
75⅛	49⅛	RohmH 1.28	20	73	53⅛	49⅞	53 —	⅛
6⅛	4	Rohr Ind		119	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
27⅞	20	Rollins .25	15	18	22½	22	22 —	⅛
5	4	Ronson Cp		6	4	4	4	
20⅛	15⅛	Roper 1.20	7	15	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	14	174	27⅛	23⅞	23⅛—	⅛
21½	19⅛	Rosario .42b	9	11	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
23½	22⅛	Rowan .20	5	52	25½	25⅛	25⅞—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .80	9	14	17⅞	17⅛	17½	
52⅛	41⅛	RoyID 2.25e	5	194	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	Roylind .25e	8	115	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
25⅞	22⅛	Rubbrm .48	14	151	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Rucker .23	7	95	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅞	RussTog .76	6	15	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15½	9	Ryder Sys	10	502	14⅛	13½	13⅞—	½
		S						
2⅞	2	SCA Svc	14	44	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
15⅛	11½	SCMCp .60	5	113	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SOSCon .40	7	22	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
55	35	SabineR .43	14	45	54⅛	54	54 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Safgrdln .03e	9	20	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
43⅛	39⅛	SafewySir 2	9	247	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛—	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	7	23	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
53	33⅛	StJoMin 1.20	13	154	41½	40⅞	41⅛+	⅛
13⅛	1	StJoLtP 1.12	9	24	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
43⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	9	51	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
50⅛	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	51	35½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
12	10⅞	StPaulS .95e		13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Salant .24b	5	9	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
14⅞	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	6	520	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
11	7⅛	SJuanR .97t	6	20	10⅛	10	10⅛	
11⅞	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	11	23	8⅛	8½	8⅞—	⅛
43⅛	32⅞	SFeInd 2	7	233	34⅞	33½	33⅞—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	SFeInd pf.60		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
38⅞	23⅞	SanFeInt .20	10	143	35⅛	35½	35⅛+	⅛
4	9⅛	SargtWel .50	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	31	6	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6½	SavOnDr .20	8	27	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	8	SavElP .25e	4	13	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		17	12¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
12½	6½	SevinB Mch.07e	11	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	7	31	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
62⅛	47½	SchergPl 1	19	672	51⅞	50⅛	51 —	⅞
24	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	10	110	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
103	70	Schlumb .80	22	399	97⅛	97⅛	98⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	4	16	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .16	19	17	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	13	ScotFel 1.20	7	124	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottFor .84	7	134	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	½
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	271	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
10⅛	7	Scottys .13	14	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12⅛	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1		21	17⅞	17½	17⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	ScudDuoVt	14	34	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9	7⅛	Scudd pf.82a		155	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
44	14½	SeaCont .53	5	173	41⅞	39	39⅛—	2⅞
32⅛	23½	SeabCL 1.40	5	109	29⅞	28½	28½—	⅞
6⅞	3½	SeabWA .22t		9	3½	3½	3½	
31⅛	23	Seagram .50	11	23	25⅛	25⅛	25½	
7⅛	4⅞	Seagrv .05e	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	14⅞	SealPw .60	7	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
18	12⅛	SearleG .52	9	564	15⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
79⅞	61⅞	Sears 1.60a	17	672	65⅞	64⅛	64⅛—	1
8⅛	2⅞	Seatrain Lin	16	124	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .30	7	49	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
23⅞	5⅛	SelgLtz 1.53	5	23	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	SvcCpInt .20	3	x15	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
17	11⅛	Servomt .76	7	45	16½	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Shaklsre .32	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18½	11⅛	Shapell .10	7	92	16⅞	16⅛	16½—	⅛
75⅞	47⅞	ShellOil 3	8	153	74⅞	74⅛	74⅞—	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	ShellT 1.61e	5	15	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛—	⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	2	82	12⅛	11½	11⅞—	½
23	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		8	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	
19½	15⅞	ShllGl pf1.60		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
41⅞	32⅛	SherwW 2.20	13	9	38	37⅞	38 +	⅛
71	59½	ShrW pf 4.40		z100	69⅞	63⅞	68⅞—	1⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	91	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Signal .16	13	236	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
54	34	Signa pf2.20		2	53⅛	50	53⅛+	⅛
42⅛	31	SignodeCp 1.20	14	15	40⅛	40	40⅛+	½
9⅛	5	SimPrec .15	9	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	Simm .80	10	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	12	255	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞—	⅛
20	6⅛	Singer Co		423	19⅞	18	18⅞—	⅛
45⅛	24⅛	Singr pf 3.50		17	40½	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
26	19⅞	Skaggs .50	11	13	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
125⅛	65	Skelly .60a	13	13	117	116⅛	117 —	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	8	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	20	135	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18¼	12⅛	SmithAO .80	68	53	14½	14	14⅛—	⅛
38⅞	23⅛	Smithint .52	9	201	37½	35	35⅞—	1⅛
85½	59½	Smithkine 2	18	177	82¼	80⅛	81⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13	SmithTr .50	6	51	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
20	14⅛	Smucker .80	7	2	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
19⅛	11	SolaBas .90	8	35	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta Int	9	6	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .02e	21	1328	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45e	6	2	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	67	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
17½	13⅛	SoJerin 1.56	3	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Souldwn .60	6	75	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		3	25	25	25	
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .43b	10	20	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	6	SoestPS .291		5		6	6	
23⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.48	7	192	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅞	SouthCo 1.40	9	4209	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅞	31⅞	SolnGE 2.40	8	2	33⅞	38⅛	33⅛	
55⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.85	6	34	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
33⅛	22⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	13	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
55	52½	SoNE pf4.62		z270	55	55	55 +	⅛
28⅛	32	SouPac 2.24	7	234	33⅛	32⅛	32½—	⅛
67⅛	55⅛	SouRy 2.52	9	112	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	SouRy pf .50		27	6⅛	6	6	
42⅛	27⅛	SoUnCo 1.76	9	70	39⅛	39	39 —	½
25½	2	Southind .50b	12	11	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
74⅛	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.28	14	51	65	65	65 —	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	SwstBnksh .95	9	20	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	33	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	SwtFl pf1.31		7	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv .98		117	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	SprtnFd	5	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .40	5	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10	SperryHut 1	7	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	
37	23	SperryHpf 3		1	25⅛	25½	25½+	⅛
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	12	434	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	1
15	6⅛	Sprague El		49	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	8	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	SquarD 1.30	15	93	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Squibb .50	16	124	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
31⅞	19⅞	StaleyMfg 1		65	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
24⅛	21⅞	StPoor 1.99a		47	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
45⅞	28⅛	StBrand 1.28	12	457	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
52	45	StdBr pf 3.50		z100	49½	48⅛	48⅛—	1⅛
49⅞	36⅛	StBPaint .40	20	9	37½	37	37½+	⅛
39⅞	29⅛	StdOhCl 2.20	8	711	37⅞	36⅞	37 —	⅛
57⅛	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	875	54⅛	53⅛	53⅞—	1
79⅞	61½	StOilOh 1.36	22	313	75⅞	74⅛	75⅛+	1⅛
58	48	SOOh pf 3.75		z30	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	StdPress .40		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	12	21	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
18⅞	9⅛	Stancex .75	7	8	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.12	10	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Stanray .80	11	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		24	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
48⅛	41½	StaufChm 1.44	9	143	45⅞	44⅞	45 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	176	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	52	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16	11	Sterndnt .0	6	8	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
26⅞	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	5	41	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	14	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	46	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	½
14	10⅞	StokVC pf 1		z420	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
63⅛	43⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	14	55½	54½	54½—	1⅛
21	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	28	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	41	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
31½	15⅞	StorerBdg	9	40	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	StridRite .80	6	11	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
45½	37⅛	StuWor 1.32	5	107	41⅛	39½	39⅞—	1⅛
50½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		13	45⅛	44	45	
102	64	StuWr pfB 5		1	90	90	90 —	7⅛
6½	3⅛	SuaveShoe .03e	5	34	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	24	19	18½	18⅞—	⅛
25⅞	11⅛	SunChm .40	7	3	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
41⅞	26⅞	SunCo 2	6	361	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	
42⅞	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		260	43	42⅛	43 +	½
28⅛	20⅞	Sunbeam 1.08	10	697	25⅞	24	24⅛—	1⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	8	109	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
51⅞	35⅞	Sunds pf3.50		1	50	50	50	
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .18t	19	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20¼	17⅞	SuperVal .66	9	14	19	18⅞	18⅞—	½
225	148	SuprOil 1.80	19	58	226	221	222 —	3
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
40⅛	16	Superscpe	7	41	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		32	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19½	10	Swank 1	7	48	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
22⅞	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	165	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
42⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Systron Don		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		T						
16⅞	12⅞	Ticor 1	13	74	16⅞	16⅛	16½—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		127	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
38½	26⅛	TRWln 1.40	10	54	35⅞	35	35⅛	
86⅞	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		18	81	81	81	
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		6	73⅛	73	73 —	⅛
32½	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	43	28⅞	28	28 —	⅞

(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.93
Albert Heijn	80.00
Algembank	277.50
Amrobank	65.80
A'dam	68.00
Fokke	29.60
Heineken	133.00
H.V.A.	47.60
Holl-Am-H	77.00
Hoogovens	42.08
K.L.M.	113.50
Nfl Nieder	76.60
Pakhoed	82
Phillips new	26.83
Robeco	186.50
Rolinco	141.00
Royal Dutch	118.90
Unilever	111.20
Van Ommer	187.50
VerMach	88.00

Brussels

Arbed	3,420
Brux-Lamb	1,820
Cock Ougree	653
Electrobel	5,690
GB-Inno-BM	1,503
Hoboken	3,280
Pétrofina	4,385
Ph Gevaert	1,098
Soc Générale	2,155
Solvay	2,385
Un Minière	1,052

Frankfurt

AEG	87.20
BASF	156.40
Bayer	129.80
Commerzbk	179.50
Cont Gummi	81.10
Daimler	339
Deeg..ag	158
DuetBank	299.50
DresdeBk	219
Hoechst	143.50
Ge's Aktien	76.10
Hoesch	54
Karlstd	385
Kaufhof	246
KHD	148.50
Lufthansa	95
Mannesmann	328
Metallgesell	237
Neckermann	83.50
RWE new	152.50
Schering	322
Siemens	274.60
Thyssen	110.83
Veba	119.80
Volkswagen	136.60

London

Anglo-Am	2.30
Anglo-Am cp	22.00
Barclay bk	2.31
Beecham Gr	3.17
BICC	0.94
Boots	1.02
Bowater	1.60
Brit-Am Tob	2.60
Brit Oxyg	0.54
Brit Pet	6.10
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.37
Chartered	1.22
Courtaulds	1.03
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.70
Decca Rec	1.92
Distillers	1.13½
Dunlop	0.69
E Mustline	1.96
GEC	1.27
FreeSiGed	9.00
GKN	2.48
Glaxo Gr	3.13
Gold Fields	1.33
Gl Un Si	1.48
Guinness	1.10
Hawker-Sidd	3.48
Hudson Bay	15⅛
Imp Chem	3.01
Imps	0.64
Mark&Spen	0.84
MetalBox	2.25
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	0.67
Rand Mines	1.66
Rank Org	1.32
Royal Dutch	40.50
R.T.Z.	1.70
Shell	3.72
Thorn (A)	1.60
Tube Invest	2.74
Union Carb	2.25
Vickers	1.37
War L3½	25.00
West Deep	6.30
West Driet	15.75
West Hold	12.00
West Min	1.77
Woolworth	0.45
ZCI	0.25

Milan

Bastogi	960
Erba	1,920
Erc Marelli	393
Fiat	1,503
Finsider	239
Generali	39,350
IFI	1,930
Italgas	666
Italsider	363
LaRinas	54
Montedis	377
Olivetti	1,085
Pirelli	1,032
Snia Visco	1,158
Terni	296

Paris

Air Liquide	339
Alimentaire	86
BSN	538
Carrefour	1,422
Cim Lafarge	186.50
Citroën	43.20
Cie Bancaire	232
CFP	96.50
CGE	263
CCF	100.10
Ferodo	360
Imétal	111
L'Oréal	875
Mach Bull	33
Michelin	1,261
Moët-Henn	475
Moulinex	211.40
Pariba	141
PUK	88.40
Penarroya	48
Perrier	95
Peugeot	218
Rh Poulenc	72.10
Sacilor	41.50
St Gobain	111.10
Suez	210.20
Télémécan	570
Thomson	165.20
Usinor	47.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,385
Buerlhe	1,910
B Boveri	1,570
Ciba Geigy	1,360
Cr Suisse	2,590
Fischer	635
HoffRochN	8,050
Nestlé	3,400
Sandoz	5,290
Slé B Suisse	457
Sulzer	Unq.
U.B. Suisse	3,370



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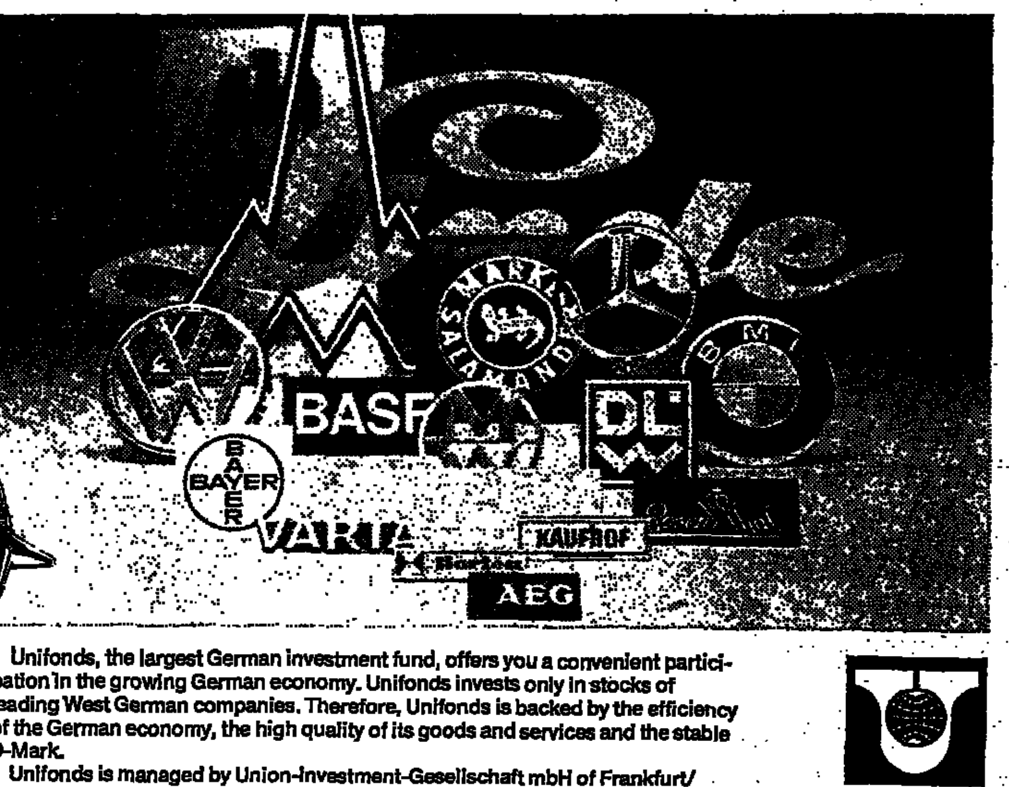
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Development of an assumed investment of DM 10,000 in UNIFONDS shares in various currencies since the formation of the fund including the reinvestment of all distributions

Currency	Equivalent of DM 100 (on 12th April 1956)	Invested at formation of UNIFONDS (on 12th April 1956)	Equivalent of DM 100 (on 30th June 1976)	Value of shares at the redemption price (on 30th June 1976)	Performance in %
Deutsche Mark	—	10,000.—	—	55,309.45	+ 453.1
US Dollar	23.81	2,380.95	38.85	21,487.72	+ 802.5
Pound Sterling	8.50	850.34	21.79	12,051.98	+1,317.3
Swiss Francs	104.11	10,411.47	96.05	53,124.73	+ 410.3
Belgian Francs	1,190.48	119,048	1,541.78	852,750	+ 616.3
French Francs	83.33	8,333.33	184.16	101,857.86	+1,122.3
Dutch Florins	90.48	9,047.62	106.23	58,755.23	+ 549.4
Italian Lire	14,865	1,486,547	32,605	18,033,730	+1,113.1
Austrian Schillings	619.05	61,904.94	714.80	395,351.65	+ 538.6
Japanese Yen	8,571	857,118	11,567	6,397,644	+ 646.4

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.33½	*Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos lb	1.52	93½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yo	38	.34
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	112.00	200.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila. ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	71-72	68-69
Lead spot, lb	25-26	20
Copper elec. lb	74⅛	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.0319	3.19⅜
Zinc E St L basis lb	39-40	38½-39
Silver N.Y oz	4.366	4.4840
Gold N Y oz	114.75	142.65
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	816.6	867.60

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 5, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	8.65	8.65	8.65	n8.65	8.62
Mar	9.33	9.43	9.10	9.17	9.10
May	9.65	9.70	9.38	9.42	9.43
Jul	9.83	9.91	9.60	9.65	9.65
Sep	9.89	10.00	9.67	9.70	n9.78
Oct	9.95	10.06	9.71	9.76	9.85
Mar	10.20	10.33	10.08	n10.07	10.45

Sales 5,669.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No Trades

COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	120.90	121.00	117.00	117.60s	119.15
Mar	115.24	115.55	111.55	112.00s	114.00
May	110.75	110.75	106.75	107.60s	109.75
Jul	106.75	106.75	103.40	103.60s	105.55
Sep	102.50	102.55	99.40	99.65s	101.35
Dec	95.75	95.76	93.50	93.35s	94.60

Sales: 1,971.
Spot accra 132½n.

COPPER (25,000)					
Dec	64.80	65.00	63.50	63.60s	65.00
Jan	65.30	65.50	64.00	64.10s	65.50
Mar	66.50	66.60	65.10	65.20s	66.60
May	67.60	67.60	66.20	66.30s	67.60
Jly	68.52	68.60	67.20	67.30s	68.60
Sep	69.60	69.60	68.30	68.30s	69.60

Sales: estimated 5,324.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	4.75	4.75	4.67	4.72	4.72
Mar	5.46	5.52	5.39	5.49	5.41
Apr	5.93	6.00	5.86	a5.95	5.90

Sales: 461.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	431.00	431.00	431.00	429.20s	438.80
Dec	438.00	439.50	432.00	432.20s	437.00
Jan	440.40	440.50	433.50	433.70s	438.60
Mar	444.50	445.00	439.00	438.10s	443.00
May	447.70	449.50	442.50	442.60s	447.50
Jly	454.50	454.50	448.00	447.10s	452.10
Sep	458.20	459.00	451.60	452.00s	457.00
Dec	466.00	466.00	461.50	459.80s	464.80
Jan	468.60	468.60	464.00	462.40s	467.40

Sales estimated 9,890.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs).					
Oct	79.00	80.40	79.00	80.40	80.30
Dec	80.60	81.60	80.40	81.50	81.20
Mar	81.47	82.45	81.30	82.30	81.90
May	81.50	82.60	81.40	82.40	81.90
Jul	79.70	80.70	79.60	80.65	80.25
Oct	71.70	72.00	71.70	71.90	72.25
Dec	68.05	68.30	67.80	68.00	68.45

Sales: 5,550.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Nov	50.20	50.25	49.90	b50.40	50.25
Jan	51.40	51.60	51.15	51.60	b51.15
Mar	52.90	53.00	52.60	b52.90	b52.60
May	54.30	54.50	54.30	b54.40	54.20
Jul	55.35	55.75	55.35	55.75	55.40

Sales: 125.

Oct. 4, 1976

GOLD (1000 troy oz)					
Oct	113.00	113.90	113.00	114.10	115.60
Dec	114.10	114.80	112.90	114.20	116.00
Feb	114.20	114.90	113.30	114.40	116.30
Apr	115.00	115.50	114.00	114.80	116.80
Jun	115.50	115.60	114.40	115.30	117.30
Aug	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	118.10
Oct	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.70	118.90
Dec	117.70	117.70	117.00	117.40	119.70
Feb	118.00	118.70	118.00	118.20	120.50

Sales: 1,038.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Oct. 5, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.90	2.94½	2.85	2.92	2.89
Mar	3.02½	3.06¼	2.97¼	3.03½	3.01½
May	3.09	3.13	3.04	3.09¾	3.08½
Jul	3.14½	3.18½	3.09¼	3.14½	3.13
Sep	—	—	—	3.21	3.20
Dec	3.24	3.31	3.24	3.30	3.28½

CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.70	2.74½	2.67¾	2.70¼	2.69½
Mar	2.78½	2.83	2.76½	2.78¾	2.78
May	2.83	2.89	2.81¾	2.84½	2.84
Jul	2.87¼	2.91½	2.85	2.87¾	2.87¼
Sep	2.79	2.82¼	2.77	2.79¼	2.79
Dec	2.70	2.71½	2.65½	2.70½	2.70

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	6.39	6.60	6.34	6.45	6.40
Jan	6.50	6.68	6.41	6.55	6.48
Mar	6.55½	6.75	6.49	6.59	6.55½
May	6.59	6.75½	6.50	6.61	6.56
Jul	6.57	6.74½	6.49½	6.61	6.56½
Aug	6.56	6.71	6.50	6.59	6.55

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	21.20	21.85	20.90	21.30	21.30
Dec	21.35	22.15	21.20	21.55	21.50
Jan	21.45	22.25	21.30	21.70	21.65
Mar	21.55	22.45	21.50	21.85	21.70
May	21.60	22.40	21.50	21.90	21.80
Jul	21.70	22.45	21.50	21.85	21.70
Aug	21.60	22.40	21.55	21.85	21.70

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	177.00	179.50	174.00	176.50	176.50
Dec	181.50	185.50	179.00	182.50	182.00
Jan	183.00	187.50	181.50	184.50	183.50
Mar	186.00	191.00	184.00	187.50	186.50
May	187.00	191.00	184..1	185.50	187.00
Jul	188.00	190.50	185.00	188.00	188.00
Aug	188.00	190.00	185.00	187.50	187.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	438.00	438.00	431.00	431.50	434.00
Nov	—	—	—	432.50	435.00
Dec	436.50	440.00	432.00	433.50	436.00
Feb	441.00	443.50	436.10	436.50	439.50
Apr	445.00	447.50	441.00	441.00	444.50
Jun	449.50	451.50	445.50	445.50	449.00
Aug	456.20	456.20	450.50	450.50	453.50
Oct	461.00	461.50	455.00	455.50	458.70
Dec	466.20	467.00	460.00	460.50	463.70
Feb	471.00	471.00	465.00	465.00	468.70
Apr	475.80	476.70	471.30	471.30	474.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	35.60	36.67	35.60	36.30	35.20
Dec	38.60	38.90	38.05	b38.90	37.45
Feb	39.15	39.70	38.80	b39.70	38.25
Apr	39.90	40.62	39.65	b40.62	39.10
Jun	41.00	42.17	41.00	b42.17	40.70
Aug	41.60	42.50	41.40	b42.50	41.00
Oct	42.10	42.85	42.00	b42.85	41.35

Sales: Oct 3465; Dec 3760; Feb 2576; April 840; June 544; Aug 66; Oct 4.
Open interest: Oct 4939; Dec 11143; Feb 7756; April 3334; June 1695; Aug 499; Oct 171.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	32.05	33.85	32.80	33.55	33.80
Dec	32.15	33.30	32.00	32.90	32.05
Feb	32.00	33.10	31.87	32.75	31.70
Apr	31.20	32.42	31.15	a32.25	31.15
Jun	33.85	34.70	33.85	34.60	b33.92
Jul	34.40	35.20	34.30	35.10	34.35
Aug	33.10	33.80	33.10	a33.60	b33.00
Oct	32.60	33.15	32.30	a32.85	32.25
Dec	33.47	34.50	33.40	34.15	33.10

Sales: Oct 870; Dec 2372; Feb 592; April 246; June 62; July 40; Aug 30; Oct 2; Dec 5
Open interest: Oct 1320; Dec 3748; Feb 1517; April 1094; June 523; July 455; Aug 281; Oct 131; Dec 45.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Oct	60.00	60.70	59.40	59.95	60.25
Nov	60.75	61.75	60.55	61.25	60.95
Dec	58.85	60.05	58.35	59.35	58.80
Jan	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Feb	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	n55.15

Sales: Oct 119; Nov 187; Dec 376; Jan 3; Feb 2.
Open interest: Oct 568; Nov 1217; Dec 1608; Jan 62; Feb 51.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	51.90	53.50	51.60	53.05	52.50
Mar	51.25	53.20	51.20	b52.50	51.55
May	52.50	53.80	52.00	53.30	b52.40
Jul	52.40	54.00	52.25	b53.50	b52.70
Aug	50.75	52.10	50.60	a51.85	b50.80

Sales: Feb 3612; March 363; May 156; July 83; Aug 13.
Open interest: Feb 4096; March 1848; May 829; July 420; Aug 284.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal
s-settling

London Commodities

Oct. 5, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	135	129	133.85-134	128.50-129
Mar	143.25	136.50	141.50-142	136.50-136.75
May	148.50	141.50	146.75-147	143.25-143.50
Aug	153.75	149.50	152.25-152.45	148.25-148.50
Oct	160.25	155.50	157 -157.50	153.50-154
Dec	167	159.50	162.05-164	159 -159.50
Mar	171	169	165 -167	160 -166
Lots: 3,957.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,662	1,610	1,611-1,612	1,638 -1,639
Mar	1,624	1,572	1,573-1,574	1,591 -1,594
May	1,585	1,535	1,535-1,537	1,560 -1,561
Jul	1,556	1,507	1,504-1,504	1,526 -1,528
Sep	1,516	1,490	1,470-1,474	1,492 -1,492½
Dec	1,441	1,438	1,405-1,410	1,422 -1,423
Mar	1,380	1,380	1,380-1,385	1,394½-1,395
Lots: 3,747.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1,880	1,858	1,873-1,878	1,859 -1,865
Jan	1,869	1,840	1,863-1,865	1,846 -1,848
Mar	1,845	1,820	1,841-1,844	1,820 -1,823
May	1,825	1,800	1,825-1,828	1,795 -1,800
Jul	1,812	1,800	1,820-1,825	1,790 -1,795
Sep	1,815	1,785	1,810-1,815	1,785 -1,790
Nov	No trade		1,795-1,810	1,780 -1,790
Lots: 2,489.				

London Metal Markets

Oct. 5, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	844.50- 845	849 - 850
3 months	878.50- 879	882.50- 883
Cathodes: spot	831 - 833	836 - 838
3 months	864 - 866	869 - 870
Tin: spot	4,847 -4,850	4,850 -4,855
3 months	4,987 -4,989	4,991 -4,995
Lead: spot	290 - 291	288 - 289
3 months	302.50- 303.50	301 - 302
Zinc: spot	412.50- 413	414 - 415
3 months	429.50- 430	432.50- 433
Silver: spot	260.50- 261	257.10- 257.50
3 months	269.70- 269.90	266.30- 266.50

Paris Commodities

Oct. 5, 197'

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch
SUGAR				
Nov			1,225-1,300	+25
Dec	1,262		1,262-1,268	+2
Jan	1,270		—-1,265	+15
Mar	1,300	1,271	1,270-1,280	+11
May	1,310	1,302	1,302-1,308	+27
Jul			1,305-1,320	+35
Aug	1,335	1,330	1,335-1,350	+65
Oct			1,320-1,350	+60
Lots: 184.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,355	1,310	1,312-1,316	—8
Mar	1,357	1,275	1,276-1,283	—24
May	1,335	1,314	1,242-1,258	—18
Jul			1,220-1,240	—20
Sep			—-1,220	—20
Dec			—-1,180	—10
Lots: 150.				

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 5, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Gen Elec	300,300	52 +	⅛
Dow Ch	289,400	41⅛—	⅞
Nat Semicn	270,100	32¼—	½
Whittakr	259,100	6⅛+	¼
US Steel	250,200	47⅞—	⅞
Citicorp	180,500	29⅞—	½
Gen Motors	179,400	71¾+	⅛
Xerox Cp	177,100	62¼—	⅜
Utah Int	171,100	63	
Am Tel&Tel	170,100	60 —	⅜
DeereCo	169,900	30⅜—	½
Asarco Inc	150,300	15½+	⅛
Westgh El	146,900	18 —	⅛
East Kodak	144,300	88 —	½
Un Carbide	141,400	60⅛—	1⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.20	12.63
Advances	417	663
Declines	1022	699
Unchanged	456	480
Total issues	1895	1842
New 1976 highs	46	39
New 1976 lows	48	21

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	977.64	979.97	960.69	966.76	—11.22
20 Trn	214.94	215.26	210.86	212.12	— 2.74
15 Utl	98.13	98.42	97.52	97.90	— 0.10
65 Stk	307.69	308.38	302.75	304.53	— 3.13

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.83	114.86	115.67	—0.93
60 Utilities	50.94	50.36	50.66	—0.12
Finance	11.65	11.41	11.50	—0.09
Transport	13.93	13.68	13.75	—0.17
500 Stocks	104.25	102.51	103.23	—0.80

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.57	55.06	55.20	—0.42
Industrials	61.28	60.86	61.04	—0.51
Transportation	39.32	38.98	39.02	—0.42
Utilities	38.70	38.59	38.62	—0.11
Finance	52.95	52.77	52.86	—0.41

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 4	232,049	102,548	780
Sept. 30	106,152	263,436	873
Sept. 29	115,434	299,457	1,493
Sept. 28	130,793	332,279	949
Sept. 27	124,584	326,769	1,127

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
SecAtg Inv	76,600	1⅝+	⅛
Syntex Corp	58,600	25 —	⅛
Crutchr Res	42,900	9⅝+	⅜
Kaiser Ind	42,000	14 —	⅜
MitchlED	41,200	36⅛—	⅜
Damson Oil	31,600	6⅛+	⅜
HoustOil M	30,900	69	
Xonics Inc	29,900	13¼—	3⅝
Dataprod	26,900	11⅝—	⅛
Univ Resrcs	23,200	11⅜+	½

Approx final total 1,810,000
Stock sales year ago 1,351,305

American Stock Index:

high	Low	Close	Chg.
101.52	100.54	100.56	—.92

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KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

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KSAR EL KEBIR

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The Department Head of the Agricultural Development Bureau of the Loukkos region will receive, until the 23rd Hidja 1396 (November 16, 1976) 12 noon at the latest, bids for the realization of work projects designed to effect topography for plan sides, profiles in length and width for a scale from 1/2000 to 1/500 in the Plain and Low-Hill district (12,000 ha).

Tender files may be withdrawn at the head office of the ORMVAL, Ksar El Kebir, against payment of 200 DH (EIGHT HUNDRED DIRHAMS).

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October 5, 1976.

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 5—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
8	1⅝	Talcott Nat		13	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .40	5	29	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
12⅞	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
20	13½	TampEl 1.12	8	645	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	9	204	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	7	30	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20	22	26	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
49⅛	18	Technicr .15	17	103	43¼	41¾	43¼+	⅞
7	2⅝	Technicolr		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
19⅛	9⅜	Technicon	12	45	12½	12	12½—	⅛
68½	44⅛	Tektronx .30	17	29	65⅛	64½	64⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	6	x10	8	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
80½	22⅝	Teledn 1.45t	9	333	76½	74⅜	75 —	1⅝
11¼	5⅜	Teleprmpt		104	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
4⅛	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
35	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	387	34	33⅝	34	
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	136	14⅝	14½	14½	
31⅝	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		50	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1344	28½	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
43½	34½	TexComm 1	12	161	37⅞	37⅜	37½—	⅛
39⅝	28⅛	TexEastn 1.85	8	143	37⅛	36½	36½—	⅜
27	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		19	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
45⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	8	60	43	42½	42⅝—	⅜
15⅛	11⅞	Texasind 1b	13	23	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
129⅝	93⅛	TexInst 1	32	542	112	109½	111 —	1
8⅛	5¼	Texas Intl	17	179	8	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
24½	13¼	TexOGs .25e	9	177	22⅝	22	22	
27⅞	17	TxPcLd .35e	23	24	25⅜	25¼	25¼—	⅜
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	893	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
37⅝	28	Texsglf 1.20	11	78	34⅜	34½	34⅝	
9⅜	3½	Texfi Ind		77	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
31⅞	20⅛	Textron 1.20	10	174	29⅝	29	29⅛—	½
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		23	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛—	¼
28⅞	19½	Textr pf 1.40		12	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	6	x30	16⅜	16½	16⅜—	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	20	11	39½	39⅜	39⅜—	⅛
13½	7⅜	Thomin .40b	10	25	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
14	7⅝	ThomJW .50	9	17	14	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	12	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
19⅝	17½	TidwtMr	7	44	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
19½	13⅛	Tigerint .40	8	99	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34⅛	32½	Timeinc n	12	38	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛+	⅜
23⅜	18⅛	TimeMir .60	12	80	21⅞	21½	21⅞—	⅛
59⅞	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	97	53⅛	53	53 —	1
15⅜	9½	Tish Rlty		132	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅜	TobinP .15e		2	5⅛	5½	5¼+	⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		6	9	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
25⅞	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	45	24⅛	24⅛	24½+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	TonkaCp .48	4	46	11	10⅜	10⅜—	¼
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14¼	4⅞	Tracor .20	9	94	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
31½	19½	TraneCo 1.08	9	23	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.76	13	261	35	34½	35 +	⅜
15⅝	7½	TransW Air		255	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	TWApf 2		8	17	17	17	
13⅜	8¼	Transam .66	10	469	12¾	12⅜	12½—	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		11	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
16½	8½	Transco .90	7	167	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	8	9	10⅛	10	10 —	½
27	26⅞	TrGPL pf 2.50		42	26⅞	26½	26⅞—	⅜
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	46	20⅞	20	20¼—	½
38½	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	252	36	35⅛	35⅜	
44	32¼	Travelr pf 2		12	41½	41½	41½+	¼
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.53e		63	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
32¼	29¼	TriCn pf 2.50		1	30¼	30¼	30¼—	¼
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15½	10¼	Trianind .90	22	28	10¼	10	10¼	
12½	6½	Triang Pac		12	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	½
23	15⅛	Trinityind .56	5	74	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	16	56	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞—	⅜
15⅜	11½	TucsonG 1.08	10	250	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	10	73	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	TycoLab .20	8	27	14¼	14	14 —	¼
21⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	6	67	18½	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
U								
29⅞	21⅛	UALinc .60		488	25	24⅛	24¼—	⅞
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	39	16½	16⅜	16½	
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z700	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜+	⅜
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		22	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10	UOP .10e		33	13⅜	13½	13½	
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	4	29	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞—	¼
25¼	19⅛	UARCO 1.30	7	7	20⅛	20	20	
11⅜	7⅛	Unarco .60	5	16	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
49	42½	UniNV 2.86e	7	2	43½	43⅛	43⅛—	⅜
10⅝	8½	UnBancp .84	10	84	10⅜	10	10¼+	⅛
67⅞	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	221	62⅛	61¾	61⅞—	⅛
76⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	10	1414	62⅛	59¾	60⅛—	1⅝
9⅜	6⅛	Un Commrc		15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Union Corp	18	47	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	245	15½	15¼	15⅜	
46	40	UnEl pf 4		z210	46	45⅞	46	
72½	61	UnEl pf 6.40		z3200	73¼	73¼	73¼+	⅜
29½	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		24	29¼	29	29 —	⅛
89½	76	UnEl7lpf 8		1	90	90	90 +	½
6	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	20	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
55⅞	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	x397	55	54¼	54¼+	¼
71	52½	UOCa pf 2.50		x71	71	70⅞	70⅞	
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	108	86	85⅛	85½—	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Uniona Inc		22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
10½	7¼	Uniroyal .50	18	130	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
82⅛	71	Uniryal pf 8		z120	79⅛	77½	79⅛	
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	26	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		10	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
9⅞	7⅛	UnitCp .07e		22	9⅛	9½	9½	
24⅛	14	UnEnRes 1.32	4	73	22¼	21¼	21¼—	1
11¼	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	77	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
13¼	7⅛	Un Guarnty	19	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	
26	22⅛	UIllum 2.32	7	35	25⅛	24¾	25⅛+	⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Unitind .60	8	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
17⅞	6⅛	Unitin pf .42		3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Unitlon .10	6	5	5	4⅞	5	
12⅛	9⅛	UJerBk .04	8	14	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		47	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	15	178	33½	32⅛	32¼+	¼
3⅞	1⅜	UnitPk Min	350	72	3½	3½	3½	
17⅞	10⅛	UnitRefg .56	5	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		10	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
47⅛	32½	USFidG 2.48	13	80	45⅛	45	45¼+	⅛
25⅜	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	11	84	22⅛	22¼	22½+	⅜
28⅛	22½	USGy pf 1.80		6	25⅛	25½	25½—	¼
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	12	120	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	USInd .20	11	175	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅞	USLeasg .32	5	80	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	US Rltyinv		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38⅞	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	6	51	23	22½	22¾+	⅛
57⅛	47½	US Steel 2.20	8	2502	48⅛	47	47⅞—	⅞
24	19⅜	USTobac 1	12	40	24⅛	23⅜	24 +	½
37½	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	546	34⅛	33⅛	33¾—	⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		2	154	153½	153½—	⅛
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		5	107	106⅞	106⅞	
18	14	UniTel 1.20	10	697	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
2	1⅛	UniTel wt		14	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
26⅛	21¼	UnTel pf1.50		2	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
22½	18⅜	UnTl 2pf1.50		13	22½	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .10e	8	11	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
15⅛	9½	Univar .56	5	23	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
25⅞	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	18	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
48½	37⅛	Upjohn 1.08	17	318	42¼	41⅜	41⅞—	⅛
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .36	6	337	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
11⅜	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		49	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
63⅛	46⅛	UtahInt 1.20a	13	1717	63⅛	63	63	
37⅛	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	8	218	36⅛	36	36⅛—	⅛
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		10	32⅛	32	32⅛+	⅛
V								
28⅛	19	VFCp 1.10	7	111	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	7	12	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
7⅛	6½	Valleyin .40	4	89	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17⅛	12	Varian .20	11	85	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
13¼	4¼	Varo Inc	5	22	9⅜	9¼	9¼—	⅛
6⅜	3¼	Vendo Co		31	4⅜	4⅜	4½—	⅛
7	3½	Venice .20	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		10	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	6	142	17	16⅜	17	
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	10	20	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		33	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
15½	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	645	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
85¼	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z500	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜+	2⅛
98	83	VaEP pf8.84		z30	97½	97½	97½+	⅝
106	98	VaEP pf9.75		z270	105½	104½	104½—	1
31	27½	VaEP pf2.90		13	30⅛	30½	30½—	¼
83⅞	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z9400	86⅜	85¼	85¼+	2
8⅛	4⅞	Vornado Inc	4	90	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
29¼	18⅜	Vulcan Mtr 1	11	20	28	27¾	28 +	⅛
W								
50	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z50	50	49	49 —	1
23	18½	Wachova .50	9	16	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
5⅛	2⅜	Wach Rlty		36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅜	11½	WalMart .08	16	126	15	15	15 —	⅛
17¾	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
33¾	28⅜	WlkrA 1.40a	9	111	31	30⅞	3[illegible]	
24⅞	18⅜	WallBus .60	9	1	22¼	22¼	22¼—	
20	11½	WallMu 1	7	9	17⅝	17½	17½—	
44¼	28¼	WaltJim 1.20	8	75	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞—	
12⅞	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z100	11½	11½	11½—	
10⅛	4	WardFd .47t	14	28	6¼	5⅞	6	
12½	6½	Warnaco .60i		116	6¾	6½	6⅝	
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	14	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	6	239	20½	19⅞	20⅛—	
18	6½	WrnerCo .50	7	1	8	8	8 —	
38½	29⅞	WarnerL 1	16	263	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	
29⅞	18	WashGs 1.88	10	15	20¼	19⅞	20 —	
17	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	7	16⅝	16½	16½—	
24	19½	WasWat 1.68	8	9	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
11⅞	6⅜	WasteM .10e	11	215	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
35⅞	14	WatkinJ .32	9	363	17	16⅞	16⅞—	
8¼	4⅞	WayGos .43	8	11	7⅝	7½	7½—	
20	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	20	20	20	
7	4	Wean Unit	9	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅜	13⅞	Wea pf 2.20k		3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	7	11	8	8	8	
7⅜	3⅜	WebbDel E	10	30	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	
26¼	15⅞	WellsFrgo 1	7	46	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	
8⅜	5⅜	WellFM .13e	21	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
56	47½	WPP pf4.50		z100	53	53	53	
42⅞	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	28	38½	37⅞	38	
27¼	21¾	WstctTr 1.80	9	11	26⅜	26½	26½—	
12⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	14	55	10⅛	9⅞	10	
26⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	185	25¼	25	25⅛—	
15⅝	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	5	197	15⅝	15	15 —	
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	5	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	
19⅝	12⅞	WnPubl .80b	6	8	18	17⅞	18 +	
20⅞	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	10	188	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	
52⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		4	51½	51½	51½—	
57	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	55¼	55¼	55¼—	
26⅜	25	WnUn pf2.56		69	26¼	26	26 —	
19½	13	WestgEl .97	7	1469	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	
28	25⅛	Wstvco n	9	142	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	
49⅞	37	Weyerhr .80	26	694	43⅛	42¼	42⅝—	
66¼	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		11	60	59⅞	59⅞—	
24⅞	18	WheelFr .60	12	x97	23⅜	23	23⅛—	
23⅝	16⅝	WheelPit 5H		5	17⅜	17¼	17¼—	
50	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z30	50	50	50 +	
34¾	23⅞	Whirlpol .80	12	194	23¼	22½	22 —	
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	318	23½	22½	23⅛+	
33¼	35	WhiCn pfA 3		1	38	38	38 —	
37½	34⅛	WhitC pfC 3		3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		59	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	
31⅜	14⅝	Whitting 1.30	6	45	27⅞	27½	27⅞—	
6⅞	3	Whittaker	12	2586	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	
13⅜	9⅛	Wickes .18r		103	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	
6⅛	4	WeibdtSt .32	7	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜+	
29	20	WilimsCos 1	7	532	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	7	72	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	
41⅞	36⅛	WinnDx 1.56	13	23	38	37⅞	38 —	
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	20	80	6	5⅞	5⅞—	
17	13¼	WinterJ .48	6	25	16⅝	15⅞	16 —	
30¾	24¼	WiscElPw 2	11	33	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	
104	99	WisE pf 8.90		z100	104½	104	104½—	
19¼	17	WisGas 1.70	10	73	19¼	18⅞	19⅛—	
21¼	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	9	61	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	
20½	15⅛	WiscPS 1.46	9	49	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	20	27⅞	27	27 —	
21⅞	10	WittrD .60	4	53	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .12e	5	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
13½	10⅛	Wometco .44	8	69	13	12¼	12⅞—	
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	17	8	7⅞	7⅞—	
19⅞	15⅛	WoodPet .20	11	119	18⅞	18	18⅛—	
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	146	23	22⅝	22⅝—	
6¼	4	World Airw	24	22	4	4	4 —	
85½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	15	83	82½	83	
17½	5⅛	Wurltzer .20	7	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	
11⅛	6⅜	Wytain .60	10	72	9	8½	8⅝—	
6⅞	1½	Wyly Corp		21	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
X - Y - Z								
65⅞	48⅜	XeroxCp 1.20	14	1771	62⅜	61½	62¼—	
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	20	57	13	12⅝	12⅞	
12⅜	6¼	Yates Ind	22	28	10½	10	10⅛—	
25¼	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	23	16⅝	16½	16½—	
20¼	13	ZalepfA .80		3	13½	13¼	13¼—	
16	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	129	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞—	
9¼	5⅝	Zayre Corp	6	24	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
40⅝	23⅜	ZenithRad 1	14	181	28½	28	28⅛—	
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnind .40	9	35	13⅛	13	13 —	

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
437 Abby Glen	$6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4330 Abitibi	12	12	12 —	⅛
1025 Acklands	$12	12	12	
3600 Agnico E	335	330	335	
550 Agra Ind A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
1219 Alta Gas A	$13⅝	13½	13½—	¼
100 Alta Nat	$28½	28½	28½	
300 Algo Cent	$12	12	12 —	¼
150 Alliance B	370	370	370	
325 Alminex	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
300 Andres W	$8½	8½	8½	
1950 Atco A	$12⅜	12¼	12¼—	¼
2490 BP Can	$8½	8½	8½—	¼
1000 Banister C	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
16363 Bank N S	$43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	½
1300 Baton B	$8½	8½	8½—	¼
1050 Beth Cop A	$12	12	12 —	½
2450 Block Bros	415	400	410	+10
3350 Bovis Cor	70	70	70	
2127 Bralor Res	275	260	260	—18
700 Bramalea	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2300 Brameda	110	105	110 +	3
2100 Brenda M	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	
4150 Bridger	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
500 BCFP	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
6430 BC Phone	$12⅛	12½	12½—	½
11800 Brunswk	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	
395 Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	
50 Burns Fls	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5113 Cal Pow A	$31⅞	31½	31½—	⅜
4925 Camflo	$7⅝	6⅞	7⅜+	⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 5, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
350 Campau A	410	405	410 +	5
935 C Nor West	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
50 C Pakrs C	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
10626 Can Perm	$15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
61 Can Trust A	$20⅜	19¾	20⅜+	⅜
1600 C Tung	425	425	425 —	5
212 C Cablesy	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
530 Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
300 CGE	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
2877 CI Bk Com	$27	26⅝	26¾+	⅛
5888 Cdn Tire A	$38⅛	37¼	37⅝—	½
2920 C Utlties	$12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
100 Candel Oil	$11½	11½	11½	
2511 Cassiar	$5¾	5¼	5¼	
1450 Celanese	380	380	380 —	5
1125 Chieftan D	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
2058 CHUM	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅜
3300 C Holiday	355	350	355	
610 Con Bldg	250	245	245	—20
3525 Con Distrb	400	390	400 +	5
4240 Cons Gas	$13	12⅞	13	
2049 Con Fardy	355	350	350	
120 Conwest	315	315	315	—10
1125 Craigmt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
60 Crush Intl	$8⅛	7⅜	7⅝—	⅜
1300 Cyprus	$10⅝	10	10 —	¼
216 Denison	$63	62⅜	62¾+	⅛
1000 Dicknsn	300	290	300	
870 Dofasco A	$27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
1175 Dom Store	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
225 D Textile A	$8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
550 Du Pont	$14½	14½	14½	
1500 Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
20 East Mal	130	130	130 —	5
900 Electro A	365	380	380	
4730 Falcon C	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
900 Falcon	$38	38	38	
1200 Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	
600 Fed Pion	$25	25	25	
1050 Francana	$6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
100 Fraser A	$22½	22½	22½	
200 Fruehauf	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
1000 G Distrb A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10400 Gnt Masct	115	107	109 —	6
600 Gibraltar	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
100 Graft G	$29½	29½	29½	
1000 Granduc	102	102	102 —	3
200 GL Paper	$29⅜	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
100 Gt W Life	$51	51	51	
1300 Greyhnd	$18	18	18 —	⅛
550 Guar Trst	$5¾	5¼	5¼—	⅛
350 Hambro C	295	290	292 —	3
443 Hard Crp A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
100 Hawker S	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
663 Hayes D A	$6⅜	6	6⅛+	¼
5616 H Bay Co	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
2465 IAC	$17½	17	17⅛+	¼
700 Indal	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
104 Indusmin	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
640 Inland Gas	$9¾	9½	9½—	¼
538 Int Mogul	280	280	280	
7178 Int Pipe A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
2200 Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
2900 Jannock	$7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
5100 Kaiser Re	$12¾	12½	12⅝—	⅛
2500 Kaps Tran	72	72	72 —	1
100 Kelsey H	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
2210 Kerr A A	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
610 Koffler A	485	485	485	
11677 Labatt A	$17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
400 Lab Min	$32	32	32	
4580 Lacana	305	290	305	+20
1600 LOnt Cem	365	355	355	
534 LL Lac	145	145	145	
1460 Lob Co A	420	400	420	+30
4110 Lob Co B	410	395	410	+10
300 MICC	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1650 Mclan H A	$7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅜
31260 MB Ltd	$22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
40 Malgmi A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
42226 Moore	$33⅜	32¼	32⅞—	⅜
30 Nabrs Dlg	$11½	11½	11½—	¼
25 Nat Trust	$15¾	15¼	15¼+	¼
2502 Noranda A	$36	35⅜	35⅝—	⅛
1794 Norcen	$12⅜	11⅞	12 —	¼
5200 NTecm B w	$13¼	12½	13	
345 Nowsco W	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅜
4800 OSF Ind	320	315	320	
3000 Orchan A	285	285	285	
2300 Oshawa A	375	365	365 —	5
2600 Pamour A	250	250	250	
2500 PanCan P	$22	21	21 —	1
783 Patino N V	$15	15	15 +	¾
275 Pine Point	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
1100 Pltts C	$5	480	480	—20
1050 Placer	$21¾	21½	21½+	¼
300 Redpath A	$25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅜
4350 Reed Oslr A	$5¾	5¼	5½—	½
200 Reichhold	$23¾	23	23¼+	¾
700 Revnu Prp	65	65	65 —	3
1963 Shell Can	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
1295 Sherritt A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
2350 Slebens	$13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
5400 Simpsons	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
766 Simpson S	$9	9	9 —	
4560 Slater Stl	$8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	
400 Talcorp	$11⅜	11¾	11⅞	
200 Southm A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	
1393 Stelco A	$27⅞	27½	27⅞—	
30 Steep R	176	176	176 —	
300 Sundale O	$16	15½	15⅞	
1100 Teck Cor A	405	400	400	
233 Teck Cor B	300	300	300	
294 Tex Can	$24	24	24	
2850 Thom N A	$12⅛	12¼	12⅛—	
5096 Tor Dm Bk	$19¾	19⅜	19⅜—	
5350 Tor Star B	$16⅛	16	16—	
2876 Traders A	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
5496 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
9320 TrCan PL	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
570 Un Carbid	$22¼	22	22⅛	
2750 UGas A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1400 Union Oil	$7½	7½	7⅝	
100 U Keno	$7	7	7	
2125 U Siscoe	$5½	5½	5½	
1500 Upp Can	100	100	100	
200 Vestgron	$14½	14½	14½	
1300 Voyager P	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	
300 Weldwod	$11⅛	11	11 —	
400 Wstburne	$9½	9¼	9⅜	
500 Westnhse	$20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
725 Weston	$14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	
400 Woodwd A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	
700 Yk Bear	279	276	279 +	
5100 Yukon C	175	170	170 —	

Total sales 1,583,157 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch
1300 Algoma	$ 24¼	24	24	
150 Asbestos	$ 30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	
12297 Bank Mont	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1900 Basic Res	$ 8½	8¼	8½+	
1528 Con Bath	$ 33½	33	33+	
122 Dom Bridge	$ 38¼	38⅛	38⅛—	
3200 Fncl Col		157	153	
500 Imasco	$ 24⅝	24	24	
233 Molson A	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1515 Price Co	$ 14	14	14 —	
1148 Royal Bank	$ 29	28⅝	28⅞	
310 Roy Trust A	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	

Total sales 347,920 shares.

European Gold Markets

October 5, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	114.30	114.45	+0.10
Zurich	114.375	114.625	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	116.56	116.77	+0.33

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅝-5⅞	3¾-4	1 -1½	15 -16
1 M.	5⅝-5½	4¼-4½	1½-1½	16¼-16⅝
3 M.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅛-4⅜	2⅝-2⅝	16 -16⅝
6 M.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅞-5⅛	2⅝-2⅝	17⅛-17½
1 Y.	6⅛-6½	5⅝-5⅝	2¾-3	16¼-16⅝

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	84.70	84.50	105.60	84.50
Brussels	104.95	105.21	133.02	104.95
Frankfurt	141.21	140.92	150.66	140.75
London 30	319.30	323.80	420.80	317.50
London 500	143.71	144.49	183.00	143.24
Milan	73.67	74.27	91.17	72.33
Paris	82.00	82.50	112.10	82.00
Sydney	465.58	466.26	522.63	444.73
Tokyo (n)	356.65	356.84	380.61	336.88
Tokyo (o)	4829.94	4835.27	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	291.70	292.00	304.00	283.50

(n) New (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

October 5, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	329	Matsu E. Wks.	650
Canon	495	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	124
Dai Nip. Print.	500	Mitsubi Corp.	414
Fuji Bank	285	Mitsui Co.	446
Fuji Photo	630	Mitsukoshi	464
Hitachi	207	Nippon Elec.	224
Honda Motor	646	Sharp	346
C. Itoh	318	Shiseido	1,160
Japan Air L.	2,170	Sony Corp.	2,610
Kansai El. Pwr.	670	Sumitomo Bank	285
Kao Soap	584	Taisho Marine	295
Kirin Brewery	367	Takeda	231
Komatsu	366	Teijin	143
Kubota	337	Tokio Marine	435
Matsu Ind.	627	Toray	145
		Toyota	832

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 46

Amer Can	KanNeb NG	PSEG 4.08pf
AHRh 3.75pf	MetE 3.90pf	PSEG 9.62pf
BosE 1.17pf	MoPub Svc	Sola Basic
BudgCap pf	Molycorp pf	StOoh pfA
CinG 9.52pf	MonyMtg In	SunComp pf
ConNGas pf	NYSta EG	Superior Oil
Curr Incom	NiM 4.85pf	UnEl 6.40pf
CurtissWr A	NSPw 4.11pf	UnEl 8.00pf
DukeP pfH	OhEd 7.36pf	US Tobac
Duq 7.20pf	OhPw 8.04pf	UnTel 1.50pf
EquitLfe M	OhPw 8.48pf	USLIFE Inc
GnTIEl pf2.48	OhPw 7.76pf	Utah Int
HeinzHJ n	PhEl 4.30pf	VaEP 7.72pf
Ideal Basic	PubSvCol pf	VE72 7.72pf
IdealBas pf	PSInd 4.16pf	WisEl 8.90pf
IndM 7.76pf		

NEW LOWS— 48

Alleen Inc	FoMcK pfA	Nat Chemsh
Allied Strs	GapStores	Nat Indust
Amfac Inc	Giant PCem	Nat Semicn
Angelica	Gillette Co	NevP 9.75pf
ArchDan M	GlobeUni	Pac Petrol
Auto Data	GtWest Unit	Russ Togs
Avery Inter	Handlemn	Shell Trans
Bandag Inc	Harnischfg	StokeVan C
ChaseMTr	HelenCurt A	Triangl Ind
Chemetn	Hesston Cp	Un Carbide
ConeMills n	Heublein	US Steel
Disney W	Holiday Inn	Wachov Cp
Dow Ch	HooverBB	Ward Foods
duPont	Host Intl	Westvco n
East Kodak	Howrd John	Whirlpool
FedPapBd	McLeanTr	Zapata Co

Why a multi-million pound industry is coming ashore in London

London is now recognized as the offshore capital of the world—for a variety of reasons. Offshore operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East are nearly all directed from London. Most of the major oil companies, their contracting and purchasing offices, and the world's communications systems are all centered in London.

So it is only natural that London's Olympia should host the World Offshore '76 Exhibition and Conference from October 4-7.

The Exhibition will cover the latest developments in offshore equipment, materials and services. It will touch on supply boats, power units, onshore facilities, valves, compressors, bits, chemicals and the thousands of other related products and services.

The Conference will explore the future of the offshore industry around the world, in techniques, new prospecting areas and supply developments.

If you are in any way involved in the offshore oil and gas business, you need to be at Olympia now. World Offshore '76 will attract the cream of the industry's leading technical and financial experts. They will be coming to talk, to listen, to buy and to sell.

They are going to make World Offshore '76 the industry's biggest shop window on new technology. And an important clearinghouse for new ideas and opinions

Amex Nationwide Trading, Oct. 5—Closing Prices

– 1976 – High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
8½	4	A&EPlast P	4	85	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
14⅝	7	AARCp .30	8	8	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
8¼	4¾	AAVCos .32	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1¾	½	ADM Indust		18	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
3	1¼	AIC Photo		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅞	7¼	APS Inc .25		16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
12¼	8⅛	ASPR .56	5	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
1⅛	⅜	ATI Inc		10	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
14⅝	9⅝	AVCCp .40	3	6	9⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13½	4⅜	AVXCp .25e	9	7	10	10	10	
8⅝	5⅛	AbrdMf .40b	19	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2	1	Acme Hami		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	4⅛	Action .15e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅛	ActionCp	15	45	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅜	2	Adam Russl	9	4	3½	3½	3½	
12⅝	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	20	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
3	1	Aegis Corp	8	64	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
8⅜	4⅜	AeroFlo .15e	3	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		19	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅛	1½	AffilCap .03t		16	2½	2½	2½	
2½	4⅜	AffilHsp	6	24	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
11⅛	6⅜	AffilPub .48	6	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	3	AfterSix .20	3	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	9¾	Alan Wood		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅜	Alaska Airl	2	23	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	AlbaWa .05e	4	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	5⅜	Alcolac .15e	5	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3⅛	3	AlegCp wt		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	22	51	5⅛	4⅞	5	
3	1⅜	AllegA wtO		5	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ¼
½	½	AllegA wtN		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
½	20¾	AllegApfC 3		1	22	22	22	— ½
		AlldArt Ind		32		15-16	1	
4⅛	3⅝	Al'd Thrm.80	6	11	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅜	Altamil .10e	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
11-16		Altec Corp		11	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	8¼	AlterFds .50	15	20	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	7⅜	AMAX wt		20	10⅞	10	10⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	2⅜	Am Agroncs		3	2¼	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	AmBiltrt .50	6	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
1⅝	7	AmBusP .26	10	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	ACenMig wt		33	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5	AControl .44		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4	1⅛	Am Flatch		1	1	1	1	
7⅛	5½	AGarPd .24		5	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Amint Pict	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	2½	Alsrael .11r	5	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8½	8½	AMaizeA .40	3	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—
4	8⅝	AMaizeB .40	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
4	36	AmMf 2.70e	5	2	45⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
4½	3¾	AmMot Inns	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	28⅞	AmPetrof 2	6	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
	3⅝	ASafEq .11t	4	43	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
	0⅞	AmSciE .04e	16	58	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
	8⅞	AmUrS .72e		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4	9	AMIC Corp	7	6	12½	12⅛	12½	
	2⅛	AndreR .07t	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	2	AngloC .12e	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3½	Anken .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	4⅛	Anthony .19t	4	1	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
	1½	Applid Data	7	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	6	AquitCa .30	12	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅜	ArizCL .10e	9	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
	4⅜	ArzCol pf .48		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	6⅜	ArminCp .12		x35	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
	3⅛	Arrow Elect		23	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
	7⅜	Asamera .25	7	24	9⅛	9	9	
	9	Ash:C .20a		2	9½	9½	9½	
	2⅛	Astrex Inc.05e	7	12	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
	3⅛	Atco Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	3⅝	AtlasCM B	8	63	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
	1⅜	AtlasCp wt		117	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	11⅛	Austral .11	17	45	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
	5⅛	AutoTrn .70t	20	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
	2¼	Auto Bldg	6	2	4	4	4	
	2⅛	Autmat Rad	3	22	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
	36⅛	AutoSw .88	13	1	40	40	40	— ¼
	2	AVEMC .16	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
	9⅛	Avondal 1.20	8	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
	3⅛	Aylin Cp	9	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	9-16	BRTRI .30e		11	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
3-16	-16	BRTRIt wt		16	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3⅛	1⅛	BTU Eng		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
	6	BadgrMt .50	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	4	BakerM .10e	9	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
	9⅛	BalderEl .20	7	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
	5	BaldwS .32a		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	12⅝	BanFd 1.15e		10	16⅛	16½	16½	
	6¼	BanistrCtl .20e	5	37	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
	3⅝	Banner .06	5	12	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Barclay .04	9	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	2½	BarcoCa .12	7	21	3⅜	3½	3½	
5⅛	1⅞	Barnes Eng		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9½	6⅛	Barnwl .10e	33	163	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9¾	4¼	BarryR .06e	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10	5⅛	BarryWr .44	7	x28	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4¼	2½	BarthSp .20	9	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Bartons Cdy		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1	Barwick ET		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	2	Bellind .08A	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	3½	Benrus Crp	5	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17⅝	6⅛	Berg Bruns	9	54	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	13	BrgB pf 1.15		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	BernzOma		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	4	Berlea .14	8	9	5	4⅞	5	
6¼	3½	BervenC .05	4	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	Beverly Ent	13	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9¼	BicPen .35	9	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	BigVSup .21e	3	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅝	11	BinkMf 1	6	4	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
19½	11¼	BinnySm .80	6	14	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11	8½	Blount .30	4	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
9¼	4¾	BodinAp .40	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	BoltBer .20		4	8	8	8	
29¼	15	BowVall .10	98	55	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
15⅜	9½	Bowne .24	6	9	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	BradfdN .20	8	37	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
13⅝	7½	BranifAr wt		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	22	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22	15	BraunEn .80	6	8	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
3⅜	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	3	3	3	— ⅛
18⅞	11	BrewerC .80		20	11⅛	11	11⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind.10e	5	12	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	BrooksP .40	4	3	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
4⅝	2¼	BrownCc wt		4	3½	3½	3½	
15	11⅜	BrnF/ .60	9	4	13	13	13	
15¼	10⅝	BrnFB .60	9	204	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
5	4½	BrwnF pf.40			4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Buehler Cp	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12½	6⅜	Buellind .40b		3	10	10	10	— ¼
5	2	Buildex Inc		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	6	25	14⅞	14⅞	14½	—
5⅜	3	Burgess Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13	11⅜	BuringFd .55e	4	13	12	12	12	+ ⅛
12	8¼	Burnsint .60	7	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12¼	10⅛	Butlerint .50		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20	8⅞	CKPet .20e	9	55	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
1⅜		CDI Corp		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	6⅛	CHF Food		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	CHCCp		19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp		12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8	6¼	CRSDes .15		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	CSECp .52		9	12½	12	12	
10¼	4⅛	CWTran .40		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9	5⅜	Cablcom Gn		31	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
16⅛	2½	Caldor .25t		27	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
6⅜	3⅜	Calcomp		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	CalLife		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	10¼	CalPriCm	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Camco Inc	17	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		45	3½	3⅜	3 7-16	
14	7½	Campin .40b		4	7⅛	7½	7½	— ¼
4 15-16	2⅛	CdnExp .05e	8	32	4⅝	4 5-16	4⅝	—1-16
7⅜	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	17	92	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Cdn Merrill		1	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅞	CdnOcc .50	9	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	39⅞	Cdn SuprOil		2	42	42	42	— ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Casepert Cp		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	1⅜	Capital Res		4	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38	17¼	Carbon .80a	10	42	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	
8⅝	5	Caressa .30	5	30	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
80¼	64	Carnat 1.40	15	120	75⅜	75½	75⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅜	CaroPipl .b	7	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Carrols Dev		19	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
17⅞	17½	CasFd 1.20a		2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Castleton In		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
12½	8¼	Cavltrn .10e	8	19	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	6	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	CentSec .40e		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Cenvr .20e		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
22¼	18⅞	CerM pf 2.25		28	22	21⅞	22	
2⅛	1⅛	Certified Cp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅞	Certron Cp		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	1⅛	Celec Corp	10	1	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
5⅛	3⅞	ChadMill .40	7	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Champ Hom		182	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
6½	3½	Chartr Med	4	9	4	4	4	
4⅛	2⅛	Chem Exp	4	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅞	ChRivl 1.60	8	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	Chiefln Dev	15	12	10⅛	9⅞	10	
18⅛	11⅜	Child World	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3½	1¼	Christian Co.10e	8	50	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Cinerama		21	2	1⅞	2	
8⅛	5¼	CircleK .32		19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Citation .40b		1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	Clarkson .20		5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛		Clausing .64	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9	4⅛	Clopay .17e	11	12	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
16⅛	3⅛	Coachmn	6	45	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛		Cohuinc .12t	13		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	7	68	14½	14	14	— ⅜
4⅛	2½	Colon Coml		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	ColwellC .28		9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
40⅛	33¼	Cominco 2	12	4	36⅜	36½	36½	— ⅜
3¼	1⅞	ComGrp .14	13	11	2	2	2	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	ComAll .30a	5	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
17	11⅞	ComMtl .60b	6	5	12⅛	12	12	
7	4⅞	Comodrint		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	CoPsycC .20a	6	15	8	8	8	
20	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	21	18½	18⅛	18½	
4⅛	2½	Compac Cp	81	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6⅛	1	Compo Ind	219		4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Comput Inv	2	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅜	Conchem .40	5	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	4⅜	Concrd Fab	2	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5⅛	Condec Crp	3	4	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
13⅛	6¼	ConOil Gas	6	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	7⅛	ConsRef .60	11	3	9⅛	9	9	
9⅝	3½	Consyne Cp	14	27	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Cont Maler	3	13	15-16	⅞	15-16	
1⅝	¼	ContTel wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅞	5⅞	Cooke .40	14	33	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	14½	Cookind .40	3	83	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅛	CookPV .40	8	16	15⅝	15	15	— ⅜
5½	2½	Cooper Jar	6	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cordon Int	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅝	6⅛	Corne'lus .40	7	8	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	5	9	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Cosco Inc		1	2	2	2	
4⅛	1⅜	Cott Corp	11	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	CramrE .13t	24	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Crest Foam		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37	30	CrossAT 1	11	57	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
10¼	6⅛	CrowlM .50a	11	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
25	15⅞	CwnCPt .40r	5	42	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ⅜
6	1	Crownin .20	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	CuricR .26	14	429	9⅛	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	CrystlO .40e		34	11½	11	11½	+ ½
13⅞	6⅜	CubicCp .28		20	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15-16	⅞	DCL inc		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅛	3⅛	DWG Cp .50t	3	45	3¾	3	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Damon Cre	4	20	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Damson Oil	20	316	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
20¼	2⅛	Daniel .18b	7	25	18⅛	17⅞	17½	— ½
45⅛	25	Data Documi	5	38	45	45	45	+ ⅛
14⅛		Dataprod	5	269	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7½	5½	DayMln .10e	8	23	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	DeRose Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	DelLabs .32	7	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
10⅝	7	DenTal Ez	10	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	DevCp Am	9	16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	DevonGrp	18	z250	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Diebold VC		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Digicon Inc	47	11	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
20	15⅞	DillardSt .48	5	3	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Diodes Inc		8	15-16	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3⅛	1⅛	DisFab .10	8	3	2	2	2	

– 1976 – High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
16	11½	Diversey .56	8	18	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
10½	6⅛	Dixilyn .40e	4	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	8	25	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	Donkenny .24	3	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Downey .13e	5	17	11	10⅝	10⅞	
14	9⅛	DrgFair .40b	5	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅛	12⅜	DuplxPd .80	4	7	14	14	14	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	DurTst .30b	9	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
6¼	2½	Dynictn .05e	8	60	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	DynAmer	7	58	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	DynellE'	19	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	EAC In	6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
42	22½	EDG Inc .50r	10	3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	13¼	EarlhRes 1	7	8	17	16⅞	17	
45⅝	30⅝	EasonO .20b	16	16	44⅝	44⅛	44½	— ¼
11	6	Ecodyne .05e	7	16	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Edmos Cp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e		11	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	EganM .40	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	EnrnhPh .20a	5	25	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .10	8	20	7	6⅞	7	
13⅛	9½	Electrog .60	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅝	8⅛	ElecEng .24	6	25	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	12⅛	ElectrnicA 1	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅛	EnrgyRes	7	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	ErnstEC .40	5	23	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
7	4⅝	Espey Mfg	19	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	EssexCh .32	6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	EtzLav		4	2	2	2	
12⅛	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Executn .27t	15	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2	FDIInc .01e	100	18	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Fabind .10e	3	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Fairfd Nob		7	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
4⅛	2⅛	FairmC .14e		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	Falcons .60	7	194	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4¼	FamDolr .16	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	8¼	FannyF .42	5	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅜	FayDRG .½?E	—		⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	12½	FedMart .60	5	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Fed Rescces		74	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	27	32	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Felsway .32	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Fidelco Gth		13	2	2	2	
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	6	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	FinGen .36b	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	FtConn .20	8	5	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	28	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Fstmrk .06t		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	9⅛	FischrP .48t	5	14	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Flagstaff	5	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Flavorland		2	5	5	5	
10¼	9⅝	FlightSfty .05e	6	12	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Flock Ind		9	¾	¾	¾	
4⅛	1⅜	Fla Capital	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	FlaRck	13	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16⅛	14⅛	FlukeJ	9	25	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
20	13¼	FlyDla Oil	6	18	15⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Forest City	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	8	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
4	1⅜	Franklin Rl		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10¼	6⅜	FrankNu .36	5	8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
16½	10	Frantz .80	5	20	15	15	15	
23¼	15⅛	Fresnillo .40	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
10½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	5	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30x	7	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
3⅝	1⅛	FrontAir wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4	1¼	GIT Ind		9	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅛	2½	GRICp		39	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Gabriel .30	5	4	9½	9½	9½	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
11⅞	7	Garan .44a	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅞	2⅛	Garcia Corp		3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	Garland Cp	4	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅞	9½	GatLJel	3	33	9½	9	9	— ½
2⅛	⅝	Gaynor Staf		9	¾	¾	¾	
6½	3⅝	Geni Explor	8	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
2¼	1	Gen Reccal		10	1	1	1	
4¼	1⅜	Gen Resrch	4	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	5	2	2	1⅞	2	
4⅛	1½	Geon Ind		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	2½	Gerber Sci	12	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ¼
17⅞	13¼	GlantFd 1a	5	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ½
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYe .10t	28	38	4⅝	4⅜	4 11-16	
33¼	27½	Glatfltr 1.52	5	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅜	GlenGer .16	38	11	5	4⅜	5	
15½	10⅝	Globelnd .60	4	13	12½	12	12½	— ⅜
7	3⅜	Glover .10e		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	8	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	7¼	Golden Cycl	95	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	6	3	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
1⅜	⅛	Goldfield Cp		16	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
8⅞	2⅛	Goodrich wt		28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	5	GormR .90a	8	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GouldIT .14i	131	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13	6⅛	GrandCtl .45	5	23	11¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	GtAm Ind	5	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	GtB-snin Pe:		176	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	GtLkCh .28	15	26	33½	32⅞	33	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅛	Greenman	5	17	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
6½	4⅛	GreerHy .12	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅜	GREI'	4	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	GrossTlc .90		2	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
10⅛	5½	GrowC .32b	9	13	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gruen Ind	125	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4	1-16	GuardMI wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40b	3	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
7⅛		Guilford .20	3	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
⅛	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		265	1-16	1-16	1-16	
10	4½	GulfRep Fin		7	10	10	10	
1⅜	⅝	Halco Prod		31	13-16	¾	¾	— ⅛
10¼	5⅛	HalsMof .50	4	54	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅞	3½	HamoD .15e	5	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hampin Ind	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	Harland .48	16	7	17½	17⅛	17½	
27	14⅛	Harmn .40b	5	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
7¼	3⅛	Harttd Zdy		19	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛		HartzM .15e	12	14	12	11⅞	12	
1½	⅜	Harvey Grp	5	9	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Hasting .40a	4	9	8	8	8	
4⅛	3	HawlA .10r	4	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12	5	Health Chm	14	24	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
17⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	7	17	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Hellmn Mtg		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8¼	HerMal .72	5	11	16½	16½	16½	
4⅛	2⅛	HIGInc .15t	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5	HiShear .07t	575	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	5	2	6	6	6	
13⅛	6⅛	Hiptrnic .20	18	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛		Holly Corp	4	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
20	16⅜	HormelG 1	8	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		1	7	7	7	
8¼	5¼	HospM .60e	24	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		16	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	16	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¼	HousRon .30	4	9	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
7⅛	4½	HouseV .32	7	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
11⅞	6⅜	HospMt In	37	7	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
70	37⅝	HouOilM .80	21	309	69½	69	69	
22⅛	13	HowelC .40a	5	8	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Howell .15e	3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Hudson Gen		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
41⅝	33	HudBO 1.40	9	2	33½	33½	33½	
11⅛	6	Huffman .40a	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅝	2	HuntHll .05r	4	3	2⅞	2	2⅞	— ⅛
23½	16⅜	HuskyO .80	5	9	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
5⅛	1	Hycel Inc	18	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	18	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	ICMR .50t		55	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
86	5⅛	IMCMg .20	6	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	3½	ISCFln .30	16	5	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅜	9-16	ITI Corp		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
8	5⅛	ImpCh .30e	5	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1 13-16	1 1-16	ImpGrp .08e	8	3	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
4⅛	1⅜	Imper Ind		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	ImpOilA .88	11	93	21½	21	21	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Inarco		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	8½	Incoterm A	11	64	13½	12⅞	13	— ½
3⅛	1⅛	IndianHd wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
47	41	IndpIPL pf 4		z120	45⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Inf.Ight Svc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Instron .20		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Svs		50	1	1	1	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Integrt Res	4	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	2	5½	5½	5½	
12⅞	5⅛	IntlAlum .50	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Intl Banknot	9	01	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	11	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
3⅝	1⅜	Int Foodsvc		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	InFuneralS	3	7	2	2	2	— ⅛
12⅛	4	IntGenln .70	5	8	11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins	17	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅛	¼	Int Stretch		4	1½	1⅜	1½	
35	25⅛	IntSyCon .25	9	45	26⅛	26¼	26½	— ⅛
1½	½	Interphotc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Interpcol	8	8	15½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5	Interway Cp		9	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
2½		Investm Fla		6	1	1	1	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	InvDivers A	6	44	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
5⅛	3	InvestRIt Tr		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18¼	13	Ionics Inc	15	5	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
9⅛	6½	IroqBrd .16		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15¼	13¼	IroqBrnd pf		7	13½	13½	13½	
6½	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞		Jaclyn .40a	4	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Jacobs .70e	5	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12½	10½	Jeannel	6	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
5⅞		Jetronic Ind	4	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	JohnPd .30	7	23	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	KTerln .30e	5	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	8	Kalsrind .26	8	420	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅛	KaneMill wt		37	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z50	51½	51½	51½	
6⅞	4⅛	KenwinS .34	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
77	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
31⅛	12⅞	Kewanee .72	8	224	30⅛	29	29	— ½
2	1¼	KinArk Crp	8	50	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	King Opticl		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11	6⅛	KingRd .15e	0	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10¼	8⅞	KirbyExp		65	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	13⅞	KnickToy .15	6	62	21⅛	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Kollmor .50	11	32	27	27	27	
9¼	7⅛	KuhnSt .10	5	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	⅝	LTVCorp wt		37	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	7	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅛	3⅛	LaMaur .20	7	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6½	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	LaQuintaM	7	2	8	8	8	— ¼
11⅛	7	LafyRad .24	6	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Lake Shore	3	10	2	2	2	
2⅛	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Laneco .08a	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	11	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	8	LeathCo .40	6	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	5	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
2⅞	1⅛	Lee Natl		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14	6⅛	LeighPr .60	5	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
9	6½	Levitiln .24	5	10	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	LewisBF .24	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Liberty Fab	2	16	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Lincoln Am	31	70	3½	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅜	LodgeS .05e	5	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	13½	Lohmn .80a	8	6	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	LoewThe wt		60	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .06e	8	27	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	8	LaGenSv .78	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Lundy Elec	19	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	1	Lynch Corp		27	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
25	11⅛	MPBCp .80	8	62	25	25	25	
26	11⅛	MPBCp Video	8	62	25	25	25	
4¼	2⅜	MPO Video	6	17	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7	MWA .40b	9	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
1¼	⅜	Macrod Ind	3	5	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
15⅝	13¼	MePbS 1.32	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅛	2⅞	Mamm Mrt	9	78	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	4½	Mngood .15t		5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	MansfT .02r		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

– 1976 – High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
24⅞	18	MarkCtl .28	6	5	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Marlene Ind	3	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	Marshall Pd		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	17	MartPr .50e	6	11	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
10⅛	6⅛	Masind .40a	4	4	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	
37⅛	23⅛	Masneiln .30	7	16	36⅛	35⅞	36	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Masters Inc	5	1	3	3	3	
12½	4⅛	MaterRe .24	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .14b	7	x8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
5½	2⅛	McCulO .21	33	102	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	McDonh .80	5	9	18	18	18	— ⅛
14	6⅛	McIntsh .70	5	4	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		45	3	3	3	
8	5⅛	Medalst .44		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	15-16	Medeln Grp		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Medco Jwly	19	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Medenco .12	6	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	2½	Medfield Cp	4	15	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	24	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
17	7⅞	Megoint .20	6	100	15	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	MEMCo 1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	MichSugar	4	20	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Micklbry .16	4	51	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	MidldCo .10	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	MidlGla .24b	5	13	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
20	13⅛	MillerWo .40	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	MilRoy .25	9	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Mission IT		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅛	17¼	MoPlcR 1.30	6	13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	Mitch:E	10	412	37⅛	35⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MiteCp .20	3	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Modern Md	3	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
23½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		45	22⅛	21⅛	22	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MonMgt .40		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
51½	44	Mon pfC 4.50		z50	52	51½	52	+ 2½
5⅛	3⅛	MtgGth .46e		10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	MortonS .32	4	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	MtVMil 1.20	10	9	20⅛	20	20	— ½
8⅛	4½	MovStar .38	5	4	7	7	7	
8⅛	3⅛	MultiAm .20	10	1	5	5	5	
7	3⅛	Napco .15e	7	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	NardeM .20	18	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
25	12⅛	Nat CSS .05e	8	6	18	19	19	+ ¼
7⅞	5⅛	NDistr .14	4	16	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅜	NatInd wt		52	¾	¾	¾	
2⅛	1½	NKinney Cp		42	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
13	7⅜	Nat Patent	57	137	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Nat Spinng		10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Nat System	6	7	2½	2½	2½	
19⅛	10⅛	NatwHo .32	8	27	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		3	1½	1½	1½	
34½	22⅛	NENucl .40	11	6	26½	26	26	
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	7	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	60	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NProc .20e	9	19	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	NYTimes .60	11	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14	Newcor .D	5	8	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
4	3⅛	NewparkRs	7	77	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	3	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅛	3⅝	Nolex Cp	29	41	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
13⅛	8	NorAmR .10	9	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
9⅞	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	19	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z10	48½	49⅛	48½	— ½
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		13	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
10¼	9⅝	NumacO Gs	17	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	OakwdHom .06r	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	3	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	11	35	34⅝	35	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	OhSealy .40	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅛	4⅛	Oilaind .20e	6	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	15	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
51	33	OOklep Cop	12	z50	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
10½	4	OrioleHo .16t		3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	14	4	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	OverhDr .50	8	26	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Fst		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	OzarkA .05e		12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	PSAInc wt		2	½	½	½	
18⅛	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¼
16½	14⅛	PGE pf 1.37		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	2½	PGRd pf1.25		13	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
15	13	PGpfA 1.25		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	12½	PG 4.8pf1.20		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		16	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		15	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29	24⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		5	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
24¼	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	PHoldg .16		6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
50½	44	PacLt pf4.50		z1550	51½	50½	51	+ ½
53½	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z50	52	52	52	— 1½
87⅛	73⅛	PacLt pf7.64		z50	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
18⅛	14½	PNwTel 1.32	1	31	18½	18	18	— ⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	57½	57½	57½	— 1
33⅛	22⅛	PallCorp .40	11	12	26	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
7½	4	Pandi Bradf	3	52	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
26⅛	16⅛	ParsonsR .80	6	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pat Fashion	3	2	3	3	3	
5	3⅛	Patagonia		3	4	3⅞	4	
71	3⅛	PatoG wi		17	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	10	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Pemcor	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅞	1½	PennDix wt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	4	23⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	PECp .48t	5	5	4	3⅞	4	
12½	9⅛	PenRIE 1.15	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	5	2	1	1	1	
15⅞	11	PepCom .60	4	38	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅞	PeriniCp .30	3	43	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PertecCmp	6	62	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis	14	42	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	4	7	7½	7½	7½	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	11	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	PitDeM 1.20	6	4	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
42½	31½	Pittway .90	10	6	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
11½	7	Plant Ind		7	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
26	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	14	16	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	8	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	PlymRub B		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		24	2⅛	2½	2½	
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	14	8	7	7	7	
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
8	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25¼	19⅛	PrenHa 1.12	10	68	21½	20½	20½	— ⅜
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	13	104	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18½	14⅛	Preston .70	11	10	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	PrpCT 1.19e	9	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅛	8⅛	ProvGas .80	9	11	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PrdRIE .15e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
54	45⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z25	53½	53½	53½	+ 1
7	5⅛	Pulte Hmes	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	PuntaGrd ls	9	2	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	RB Ind	5	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	RETInc Fd		86	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41⅛	35⅛	RET pf 4.38		2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	RHMed Svc	5	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
3	1⅛	RPS Prod	29	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	1⅛	RSC Indust	9	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	1⅛	RLC Corp	5	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Racon .20a	5	10	4	3⅞	4	
5⅛	3½	RaganB .15e	5	25	7⅝	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
17⅛	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	26	81	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
22¼	13¼	RangrO Can	48	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19½	12½	Ransbrg .90	5	11	12	12	12	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	RapdAm wt		37	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1⅞	⅞	Rath Pack		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	2⅞	RaymPr .40	29	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25	13⅛	Reading Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	RealEsl 1.40	14	5	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	RltIncT .75e		11	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	RltRef 2.06e	9	2	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	Redlaw Ent	25	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		13	2⅛	2½	2½	
2⅛	1⅛	Refrig Trns	6	10	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7	3⅛	RelGrp wt		57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅛	RemAr .80a	7	4	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	RepMtln wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	⅛	RepNY .88	4	2	23	23	23	
25⅛	18⅛	ReschCtl .08	14	98	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅜
18⅛	13⅛	Resistflx .50	7	14	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅜
24⅛	14	Resrtsintl A	13	102	8	7⅞	8	
9½	2	Resrtsintl B	16	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅞	2⅛	PestAssoc		4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Rex Noreco		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	⅞	Richford In		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Richlon .18e	3	2	5⅜	5½	5½	
7⅛	3⅛	Riley Co	5	2	15½	15⅛	15½	— ¼
18	10½	RioAlgm 1	15	2	33⅛	33½	33½	+ ⅛
37½	28½	RisdonM .36	11	13	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	5⅛	Robintech		132	22½	18½	19½	— 4¼
29⅛	17⅛	Roblin Ind	3	20	3½	3⅛	3½	
4⅛	2⅛	Rockway .96	7	17	11	11	11	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Rogers Corp		20	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	8½	Ronco Telep	6	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Rossmor Cp		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2½	RoyBusn Fd		1	½	½	½	
1	⅛	Ruddick Cp.12e	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
5	3	Rudick pf.56		2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Rusco Ind		24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	1	Russell Cp.40	4	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10	7¼	RustCft .40	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10	5⅛	RyanH .40	11	112	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	SGLln .12r	5	16	6½	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SGSe pf 1.70		7	15	14⅛	15	+ ¼
16¼	12⅛	SMD Ind	5	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	STPCp .10	11	22	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	SaftranSy A	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8	3½	Salem .89t	4	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅛	8⅛	Sambos .32	9	114	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞	13½	SCarlb 1.25e		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10	6½	SDieG pf .88		40	10	9⅝	10	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SDieGpf 1		7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12½	10⅛	SDgo pf 2.68		7	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	25	SanFr RE		10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	Sargent Ind	7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Saturn Airw	4	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	SaundrL .24	4	18	9	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	SchelbE .56	9	22	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
9⅛	6⅛	Schiller Ind	41	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6	2⅛	Schrader .30	8	45	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
87	5⅛	SciMgt .09e	15	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SciAtlanta	15	32	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Scrivner .70	4	1	14	14	14	
17	10⅛	Scurry Rain	11	3	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	SbdAlMil .40	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Sealectr Cp	14	24	2½	2⅛	2½	
5½	2½	Seaport Cp	2	1	1	1	1	
1⅛	½	SeasnAll .20	8	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	SecMts Inv		766	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	13-16	SelasCp .22e	9	11	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Semtch .18t	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Servo Corp	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2½	SetonCo .45	10	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
8⅛	6⅛	ShaerS .15e	5	12	3	3	3	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	SharonStl 1	6	20	12⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	12	Shawin .50b	9	9	9	9	9	
12⅛	7⅛	ShearH .20e	3	180	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
13⅛	4⅛	Sheller Res		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ShndCp .24t	5	1	7	7	7	
7⅛	3⅛	Shnandh Oil	31	183	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
33	20½	Shopwell In	18	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Showbot .80	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15	12½	Sierrcin .20	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
8⅛	5⅛	Sigma .20e	6	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SikesCp A		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4½	3	Silo Inc	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Simplex Ind		9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Sitkin SmRf		3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SkyCity .15r	6	2	10	10	10	
10⅛	7⅛	Solitron		36	2⅛	2	2	
2⅛	2	Sorg Paper		10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅛	3⅝	Soundsn .40	6	25	19⅝	18½	18⅞	— ½
22⅛	12⅛	SoestCap .60	13	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SC4.0pf 1.02		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SC4.3pf 1.08		5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
14	11⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23	18⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		19	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
17	14⅛	SC9.2pf 2.30		21	27½	26⅛	27½	
28⅛	24⅛	SC8.8pt 2.21		3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼

– 1976 – High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
93¼	87¼	SCE pf 7.58		31	89	88¾	88¾	+ 1¼
20	9	SwstAir .06e	5	83	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	4	4½	4½	4½	
8⅛	5⅛	Spector .10e		17	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Spectro .12t	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2	⅛	Spelzmn Ind		4	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅛	3¼	Spancer .03s	9	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9⅛	6½	SpencrF .32	2	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅛	4⅛	Staffd Lowd	4	11	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	StdCont .14t	3	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	StdMetl .50t	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	StdMolA .43	6	6	12⅛	12½	12½	
8⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	5	124	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
27⅛	21⅛	StdShrs .49r		2	23½	23½	23½	
15	8⅛	Slange .12	21	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19	12	StarrtHo .30	6	20	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	17	StepnCh .52	7	2	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	9	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Stevcaknit		4	2	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	StrutW .10a	8	24	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SueAnn .36	7	6	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Summit Org	5	6	1	15-16	1	
4½	3½	SunCityl .55	6	11	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
19½	13½	SunElec .48	9	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	Sunalr .45e	6	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Sundanc .28b	5	49	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	SunshJr .24b	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	SupFdSv .32	8	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	4	Supindl .12b	7	10	6	6	6	— ¼
5⅛	3⅛	SupSurg Mf	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Susquhana		31	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Susquhan pf		11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
11-16	⅛	SufrMtg wt		5	½	½	½	
35¼	23⅛	Syntex .50	11	586	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
19¼	13½	SyscoCp .28	7	7	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	System Eng	353	29	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	3¼	Talleyln wt		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15¼	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	4	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
1½	⅛	Tech Sym	69	8	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3¼	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	38	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Techtrl .14	3	18	4	3⅞	4	
19¼	16⅛	TelonR .20a	14	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	8	31	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		44	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	17	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Tensor Cp	113	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛

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21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	62	9	16¼	15⅝	16	— ¼
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	36	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Texstar .22t	6	68	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
21⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		5	19	19	19	— ½
3⅛	2¼	Thorof Mkt		4	2½	2½	2½	
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Timpte Ind	7	1	6	6	6	
18⅛	11⅛	Tokheim .60	7	12	17⅛	17	17	— ½
48⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		z200	47⅝	47½	47½	+ ½
105	99	TolEdpf 10		z270	105	104	104	— 2
9⅛	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	6	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	8	18	6	5⅞	6	
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		13	2	1⅞	2	—1-16
16⅛	10⅛	Total pf .70		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Trans Lux		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3	Tuftco .20e	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair	7	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	U&I 1.20a	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	UDS Inc		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	URSCp .20e	7	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UVInd wt		4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		5	3½	3½	3½	
9⅛	7½	UnGasA .69	8	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Un Invest	7	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbestos	5	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		54	½	½	½	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods		13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1½	9-16	UnNat Corp		4	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		3	2	2	2	
7⅝	4	UPiece Dy		42	4⅝	4	4⅛	
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		1	6	6	6	— ⅛
12	8⅛	USFlltr .24	7	127	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	5⅛	UnRltT .83e	12	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		27	3-16	3-16	3-16	
5⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Radium		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7	USRbR .95e	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
32⅛	18	Unitek .24	14	3	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
15⅛	8½	UnityBuy S	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3	2	UnivClg .05	4	44	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅛	Univ Contnr		76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4¼	UnivRs .06e	13	232	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	UnvSav .48	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	ValiesSt .62t	7	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Valmac .70	2	18	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

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9¼	5⅛	VanDorn .40	6	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6½	Veecoins .32	9	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	14⅝	VermlA .40b	9	4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
7⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	8	23	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipil Inc	17	34	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Vesely Co	20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Viking Genl		20	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2½	VisualGr	6	24	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Vol Mer	6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Vopiex .68		4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Vulcan Corp	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	Vulcinc .36	4	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	24	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	15½	WUlinc .80	6	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Wabash .10a	6	14	7⅜	7½	7½	
9⅛	5⅛	Wackntt .40	5	7	6	5⅞	6	
4⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	12	34	15⅛	14⅝	15	
15⅛	9⅛	WagLB .22	9	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		41	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	21¾	WasPstB .50	10	38	40½	40	40	— ½
20⅛	14¼	WRIT 1.76	13	5	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Welman Co	10	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	3¼	Wellco .25	4	4	5	5	5	
11⅛	7⅛	WestChF .40	6	10	9	9	9	— ⅛
11½	9⅛	Westats Ptl	19	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8 4	15-16	WstDcal .10	12	35	8	8	8	
9⅛	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	⅛	WstPacl wt		12	5-16	¼	¼	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	5	4	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Whitakr wt		22	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	5	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2	1¼	Wilcx G		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	5	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Winston Mil	7	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
54	48	WisP pf 4.50		z50	54	53	54	+ 2
3⅛	1⅛	Wolf HowB		1	2	2	2	
1⅛	⅝	WoolLt .05e	8	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅛	5½	Worcest Cll	11	22	6⅛	6½	6½	— ¼
12⅛	6¼	WorkWr .60	7	9	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
6½	3½	Wrather Cp	8	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
1⅛	¼	Wright Har	10	8	13-16	¾	13-16	—1-16
6⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .28	6	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnln .15e	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	14	299	13⅛	12	13¼	— 3⅛
8⅛	7⅛	ZeroMfg .28	6	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

Currency Rates

October 5, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5520	4.2620	104.25*	51.73*	30.31y	—	6.8140*	103.82*	43.36*
Brussels (c)	37.345	62.645	15.3155	7.60	4.454*	14.7025	—	15.25	6.3725
Frankfurt	2.4460	4.0762	—	49.56	2.904x	95.88	6.536	99.61	41.55
London (z)	1.6660	—	4.0800	8.2250	1402.25	4.255	62.225	4.0990	9.8155
Milan	842.50	1407.35	343.93	170.55	—	330.38	22.490	342.78	143.10
Paris	4.93625	8.23875	201.850*	—	5.85875x	193.560*	13.1975*	200.675*	84.0*
Zurich	2.4552	4.0915	100.38*	49.73*	0.2915*	96.24*	6.56*	—	41.80*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8925; Escudo: 31.215; Israeli £: 8.40; Peseta: 67.91; Schilling: 17.435; Sw. krona: 4.2655; Yen: 287.325; Belgian financial franc: 38.85; Canada $: 1.0296; Hong Kong $: 4.88

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¾	103⅜
Ashland 8-87	97¾	98⅜
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	102¾	103⅜
BFCE 8¾-83	101	102
B.N.P. 9½-81	104½	105½
Bras Can 9¾-82	102¾	103½
British Gas 9-81	102	103
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	104	105
Carrier 8-87	95¼	96¼
Charbogas 8⅝-81	100¼	101¼
CNE 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
CN Refine 10-80/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	95	96
Conoco 8-86	101¼	102¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	100	101
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 7½-90	87	88
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101⅝	102⅝
EEC 8¼-82	99⅝	100⅝
ECS 8¾-81	102	103
ECS 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
EIB 9½-85	104¼	105¼
Erap 9¾-85	103	104
Esso 8-86 Nov	100⅝	101⅝
Eurofima 8½-83	101½	102½
First Chic 7-80	98	99
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104½	105
Gould 9¾-83	103⅝	104⅝
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103½	104½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101¾	102¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103	104
Intl Util 8¼-82	100	101
ISE Canada 9-82	102¾	103⅜
Manitoba 8¾-83	102½	103½
Michelin 9¼-86	101	102
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¾-81	103½	104½
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	[illegible]	99½
Ncc Finan. 10-81	103	103⅜
NatWest 9-86	99⅜	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	103	104

N Zealand 9¼-82	103½	104½
N Zealand 8½-83	101½	102½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	93⅜	94½
Norpipes 9¼-86	101¼	102¼
NorskHydr 9¾-85	104⅜	105⅜
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100⅜	101⅜
Norway 9-80	104¾	105⅜
Norway 8½-81	103	104
Occidental 9⅜-83	103¼	104¼
Ontario 9-83	104	105
Oslo 9-88	101¼	102¼
Otis-Elev 8⅝-85	102¼	103¼
Pac Light 9¼-81	103⅜	104⅜
Pennwalt 8-87	98	99
QuebProv 8½-81	102½	103½
QuebProv 9-83	102	103
QuebProv 7½-88	93¼	94¼
Ralston 7½-87	98	99
ReadBates 9½-81	101½	102½
S dvik 9½-86	102	103
S.A.S. 8-85	95¼	96¼
Seagram 9-83	102¾	103⅜
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	96⅝	97⅝
SNCF 9¼-81	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	102½	103½
S Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Tenneco 7½-79	100⅜	101⅜
Tenneco 7⅝-87	95¼	96¼
Textron 7¾-87	96	97
Transocean 8-86	100⅜	101⅜
Transocean 7½-87	97¾	98¾
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	97	98
Utah 8-87	100¼	101¼
Volvo 9½-85	104¼	105¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83½	85½
Ashland 5-88	83	85
Beatrice 6¼-91	118	120
Beatrice 4½-92	102	104
Borden 6¾-91	112	114
Borden 5-92	101½	103½
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80

Carnation 4-88	84½	86½
Chevron 5-88	115	117
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	65	67
Cont Tel 5½-88	80½	82½
Cumm In 6¼-88	95½	97½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	87	89
EastKodak 4½-88	107	109
Econ Lab 4½-87	78	80
Firestone 5-88	88½	90½
Ford 6-86	96	98
Ford 5-88	86	88
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4⅝-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4⅝-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	100	102
Gulf West 5-88	93	95
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	90
ITT 4⅝-87	80	82
Komatsu 7¼-90	108	109
Matsushita 6¾-90	117⅝	118⅝
Mitsui 7¼-90	106⅝	107⅝
McDerm 4¾-87	151	153
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108½	110½
Nabisco 5¼-88	93½	95½
Owens Ill 4½-87	105	107
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	94½	96½
R.C.A. 5-87	81½	83½
Revlon 4¾-83	127	129
Revlon 4⅝-87	110	112
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82½	84½
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	109½	111½
WarnLam 4½-87	89	91
WarnLam 4½-88	84	86
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.18	92.89	106.47
Previous	101.16	92.83	106.64

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 5, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

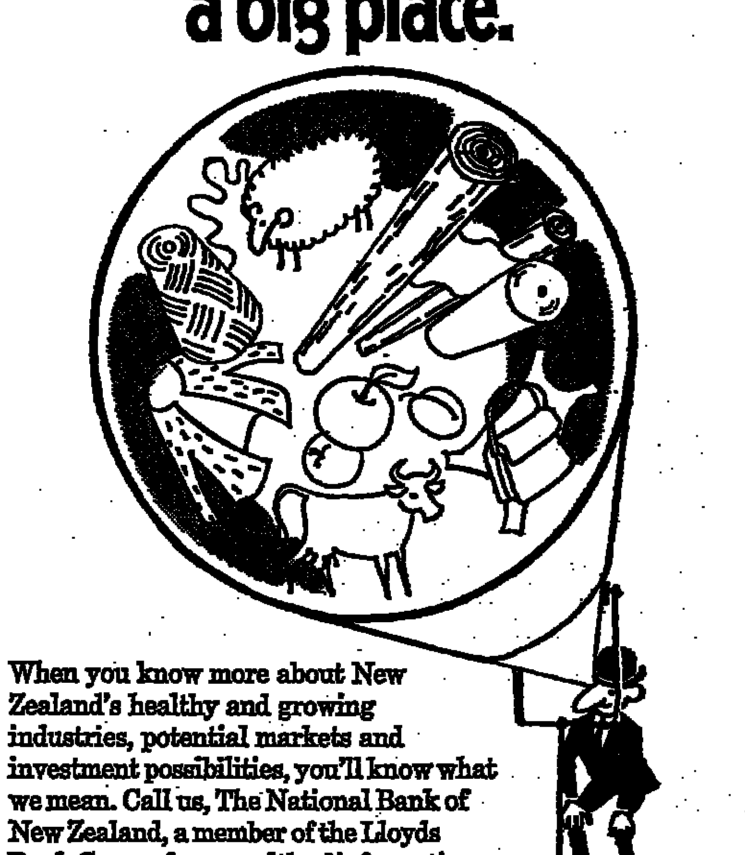
	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4½	5⅛
AID Inc	7	7⅛
AVM Cp	1⅛	1⅝
Addisn W	5⅝	6⅛
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅛
Alberts	6½	7¼
Alico Inc	10⅛	10⅝
Allyn Bac	7⅞	8⅛
AEl Lab	2	2⅛
Am Exp	38⅝	39⅛
Am Finl	9¼	9⅝
Am Furn	2¼	2½
Am Greet	9¼	9⅝
A Micro	6¼	6⅛
Am Telev	20	20¼
Am Weld	10	11
Anadie	5⅛	5¼
Anheus B	27⅞	28⅛
Ard May	1½	1⅝
ArkWIG	24½	25¼
AsCC Bot	12¼	13½
AtlGas Lt	13⅞	14¼
Baird At	3¾	4¼
Bang Hy	14⅛	15⅛
Bkam Rlt	5¼	6½
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅞	6⅛
Betz Lab	32¼	33½
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	30	31½
Birichr	1	1⅛
Bjck Hills	20⅛	20⅞
Bonza Inf	2⅛	3
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7⅞	8⅛
Brks Sca	15⅛	16½
Brwning	3⅝	4⅛
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅞
Buckeyeln	8	8½
Burn Sim	4½	4⅞
CalWSv	31	32½
Campl Ch	3½	3⅞
Canrad H	1⅞	2¼
Cap Swst	4	4⅛
Capln Air	2	2⅛
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	3⅛	3⅝
CenVt PS	15¼	15⅝
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	11½	12½
Chl Bridg	65	67
Chiltn Cp	6	6¼
ChrlsSe	115	119
Circle F	4⅛	5½
CitznUt A	36¼	36⅞
CitznUt B	30¼	30⅞
Clark Mf	30¼	31¼
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11¼	12
Com] Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	28⅛	28⅝
Con Pap	27¼	28¼
Craw Co	9⅞	10½
Cross Co	17¼	18
Cutlr Fed	1⅛	2⅛

	Bid	Ask
Danly M	8¼	9¼
Data Dgn	5⅝	6
Data 100	8⅝	9⅛
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	31¾	32⅛
Delhi Oil	4½	4⅞
DeLux C	22¾	23½
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det IntBr	29¼	30¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	13⅛	14½
Dixn Cru	18	18⅛
Docutel	5¼	5⅞
Dollar G	8⅝	9⅛
Dorch G	9⅞	10
Doyle DB	14	14½
Dunkin D	5⅛	6
Duriron	12¼	13½
Eberln In	3	3½
Ecn Lab	22⅝	23
ElPas El	11	11⅛
Elba Syst	1⅛	2
Elder Be	6½	7¼
Elec Nucl	5	5⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	2
Energy C	18½	19¼
Entwistl	5⅛	6
Equty Oil	27⅝	27⅞
Ethan Al	18½	19¼
Fab Tek	⅝	1
FldUn Lf	21½	22
Fingrht	4⅝	5
FtBkSys	40	40¾
Fst Bost	21¼	22
FtEmpSt	6⅛	7⅛
FtWnFn	2	2¼
Fickngr	11½	12
Fla WatU	⅝	¾
Forest O	18¼	18⅝
Frmigil	½	1
Fotomat	10⅞	11⅛
Frkln Cp	5⅝	6⅛
Frnkln El	9½	10
Frnd Ice	20½	21¼
Gen RlEs	3½	4½
G Reinsu	189	193
Gov EFln	9½	10¼
Graph Cn	16½	17¼
Green Mt	11⅞	12⅛
Grey Adv	12¼	13½
Gulf Intsl	13½	14
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅜
Harper R	7¼	7⅝
Hertf NC	11½	12
Henred F	18	18⅝
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	12¼	12⅞
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	24½	25½
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6½
Hyatt Int	3½	4
Ind Nuclr	3¼	3⅝
Infra Ind	1⅜	2¼
Intel Cp	55½	57
Interc En	6¼	7½
Intrmk In	2⅝	3¼
Inirmt G	14⅞	15⅜
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3¾
IaSou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	12¼	13½
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅝	15⅝
Kaisr Stl	33¾	34¼

	Bid	Ask
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman A	19¾	20½
Kampg A	6½	7
Kate Gre	⅝	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	7⅜	8⅛
Kelly Svc	17¼	18
Keuff Ess	12¼	13¼
Keye Flb	14¼	14⅝
Key CusF	7⅝	8¼
Keys Int	18½	19¼
King Int	1⅝	1¾
Knap Vog	14⅝	15⅝
Lance In	23½	24¼
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lane Co	21¼	22¼
Lin Bcast	15⅞	16¼
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madlan G	14¼	14¾
Mal Rlty	11-16	⅞
Mallkrt	39⅝	40⅝
Manor C	3¾	4¼
Maui LP	11	11½
McCor	37⅝	38½
McQuay	16¼	17
Measur	11½	12
Medtrn	22	22¾
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15¼	16
Midld Ca	2¼	2⅝
Midl Bks	20	21
Midw Gt	13⅝	14¼
Millipr	24⅝	24⅞
Miner In	¾	1¼
Minn Gas	21⅛	21⅞
MissVl G	14¼	15¼
Mont Col	4⅝	4⅞
Moore S	12⅝	13⅛
Moore P	7	8
Morg Res	1¼	1⅜
Mostek	18¼	18⅝
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	13¼	14¼
Narag Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Llb	5⅝	5¼
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw R]	3¾	4⅛
NJNat G	13	13⅜
Nielsn A	21	21½
Nielsn B	21⅛	21⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅝	11⅞
NoEOl un	28½	29¼
Nortrp Kl	15⅝	16¼
NW NatG	9½	9⅞
NW PaSv	18¼	18⅝
Noxel Cp	14½	15
Ogilvy M	25½	26¼
Ohio Ferr	17¼	18⅛
Over NA	4½	5
Otter TP	20⅝	21¼
Ormont	7¼	8⅛
Pabst Br	22½	23
PacGa R	25¾	26½
Pakco	¾	1¼
Parks H	3¼	3¾
Pauley P	6	6¼
Pearl Mf	10½	11½
Pa Enter	17¼	17¾
PnzlOff B	15⅝	15⅞
Pepsl BW	11	11½
Petrsn H	12¾	13½
Petrolit	38¼	39¼

	Bid	Ask
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	35	36⅛
Pion HIB	18¼	18⅝
Pistilln	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pubs NC	11⅞	11¾
P Bennet	19	19¾
PutD Cap	6	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅝	2¾
Ragen Pr	1⅝	1⅞
Rahall C	6½	7
Raych Cp	100	105
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	8⅝	9¼
Road Ex	41¼	42
Robin M	16⅛	17⅛
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4⅛	4⅝
Rus Stov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅞
Scripps H	28	30
Sals Delt	1⅝	2
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
Seven U	33⅛	34½
Shaw Cp	20½	21½
Snap Tls	32	33
SolidSt Sc	9	10
S CalWat	12¼	13
SwGs Cp	10¼	10⅝
SwEl Sv	16½	17¼
Standyn	19½	20
Std Regis	16½	17¼
Stan HPd	16¼	17¼
Sterlg Str	4½	5¼
Strawb Cl	24½	26
Super El	5½	5⅝
TIME DC	3⅞	4⅝
Tampax	33¼	34¼
Tayir Wl	18	18½
Tech Pub	12¼	13¼
Tecum P	43½	45½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tllny Co	8⅛	8⅝
ToscoCp	4⅝	4⅝
Transo O	11⅝	12¼
Trico Pd	33	34
Trim OG	2⅝	3
Tymshr	14½	15¼
Tyson F	13¼	14
Un McGl]	10¼	11¼
US Surg	8¼	8⅝
US TrkLn	15⅛	15⅝
UVa Bks	16⅝	16⅞
UpPen P	19½	20¼
Valley Gs	10⅝	11⅛
VanD Air	9½	10¼
Vance S	4½	5
Velcro	6⅞	7¼
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	17½	18½
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	13¼	13¾
Webb Re	8¼	9
Weco Dvl	3⅛	3 5-16
Welght W	6½	6⅞
Weldtrn	1⅜	2½
Weling M	6½	7
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3¼	3½
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1⅛
Westmd	52	52¾
Wdwrd L	24¼	24⅝
Wright W	4¼	4½
ZionUt B	22	23

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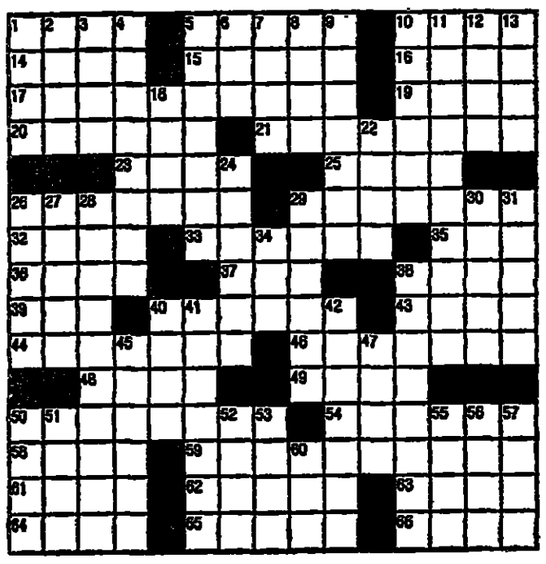
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Needle case
5 Crescent points
10 Arab garments
14 Seed
15 Set apart
16 Wind indicator
17 Soft drink
19 Son of Judah
20 Witty, in Spain
21 Skunks
23 Rural sight
25 Mortgage
26 —— of Paris
29 Type of pigeon or goldfish
32 Ready
33 Certain writing
35 Greek letter
36 Mischief-makers
37 Small piece
38 Burmese rice
39 Ott or Allen
40 They fall harder when they're this
43 One using a driver
44 Showy flower
46 Causes disgust
48 Kind of turkey or cash
49 Noted playwright
50 Puerile
54 Moslem decrees
58 Miner's quest
59 Moderately hard drink
61 Simulates
62 Pastry item, in France
63 Buffalo of India
64 Saucy
65 Does a blacksmith job
66 Time unit

DOWN

1 Good and rotten
2 Japanese monastery
3 Soviet river
4 Deadlocks
5 Wheedles
6 Eskimo knife
7 Faux pas
8 Slightly, in music
9 Outstanding
10 Shore bird
11 This could get one down
12 Med. subject
13 Legislators: Abbr.
18 Correct
22 One, in Cologne
24 Fruit-salad item
26 Donna or Ballerina
27 Threshold
28 Soft or hard drink
29 Fabric components
30 Small land body
31 Unveracious ones
34 Harbor craft
38 *Certain free rider*
40 Nervy
41 Charges formally
42 Puts back on the payroll
45 Bother
47 Change
50 Show approval
51 "—— springs eternal . . ."
52 Mideast V.I.P.
53 Fat role
55 Fearful
56 Sicilian city
57 Gun part
60 Hwy.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Clear
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Clear
ATHENS	24	75	Clear
BEIRUT	30	86	Clear
BELGRADE	26	79	Clear
BERLIN	14	57	Overcast
BRUSSELS	14	57	Clear
BUCHAREST	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	73	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Clear
DUBLIN	13	55	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Clear
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear
LISBON	22	72	Clear
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	29	68	Clear
MADRID	17	63	Clear
MILAN	18	64	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15	59	Clear
MOSCOW	4	39	Rain
MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
NEW YORK	13	55	Cloudy
NICE	23	73	Clear
OSLO	10	50	Overcast
PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Rain
ROME	23	73	Variable
SOFIA	21	70	Clear
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Overcast
TEHRAN	25	77	Clear
TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
TUNIS	24	75	Clear
VIENNA	14	57	Showers
WARSAW	14	57	Overcast
WASHINGTON	21	70	Clear
ZURICH	13	55	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 5, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following margins' symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF808.90
— (d) Conbar SF753
— (d) Grobar SF579
— (d) Stockbar SF857

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SF23.99
— Crossbow Fund SF8.68
— *ITF Fund* N.V. SF7.87

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. $14.66
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.87

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF255.25
— (d) Canasec SF516
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF93.50
— (d) Usec SF947
— (d) Europa-Valor SF117.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM31.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM73.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $18.60
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $58.36
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.46
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $31.17
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.86

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $32.48
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.34

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $50.16
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.22

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
— (w) L&BT Multi-way Fd. —
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF954

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.25

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,561.50
— (r) Securswiss SF957

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF466
— (d) Intervalor SF63.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF734
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF214.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. SF93.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF93.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF34.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF72.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF109
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF88.50
— (d) Globinvest SF63.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF78
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF247.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh. SF105.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est. SF161

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM16.35
— (d) Europafonds DM30.90
— (d) Unifonds DM30.05
— (d) Unirents DM42.80
— (d) Unispecial I DM58.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.45
(d) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.56
Austral Select Fd. $2.43
(w) BrownInvest $14.35
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $12.67
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.89
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $8.44
(d) Capital Remtivest LF1,151
(d) Citadel Fund $3.05
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $825.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. & Certs $8.02
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.12
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $9.86
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.78
(w) D.G.C. $38.84
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.00
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $13.29
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $12.27
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF94.60
Share Realty N.V. $15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM37.80
(d) Sorus Fund $247.82
(w) Star Fund $4.87
(w) Talen: Global Fund $8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Seal. $26.03
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $38.44
(w) Transpacific Fund $21.33
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $3.09
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.73
(w) Western Growth Fd. $6.24
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,554.92
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,387.03
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $413.84
(w) Worldwide Securities $47.05
(w) Worldwide Special $3,564.30

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change D/V $10 to $1 per unit.

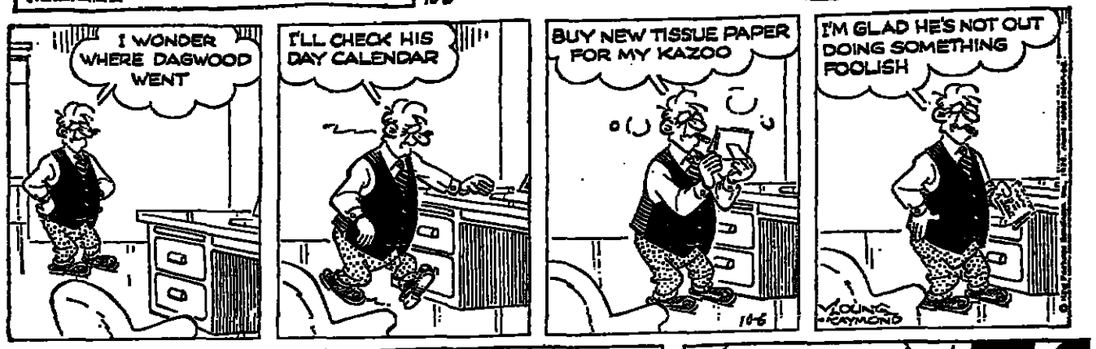
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



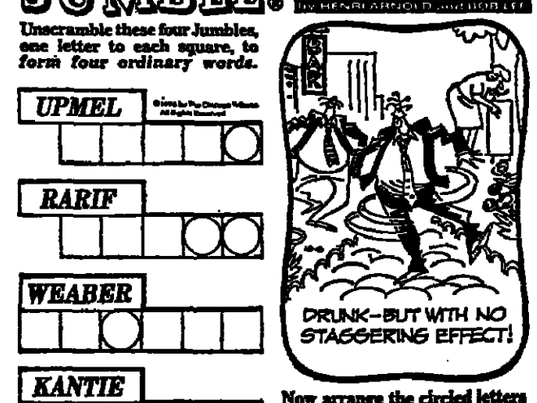
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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HUMID POUCH FRACAS BANDIT
Answers: This relative might keep us in the money—A "CO-US-IN"

DENNIS THE MENACE



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"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

HOW IT WAS

By Mary Welsh Hemingway. Knopf. 537 pp. Illustrated. $12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE comes a point near the end of "How It Was," Mary Welsh Hemingway's memoir of her life and times with and without her husband, Ernest, when the author suddenly begins to parody herself. "In the winter months in New York [in 1956]... I followed orders scrawled or implied in my desk calendar: 'Scalper—Man for All Seasons. Evelyn Duys; check to Leg. Def. Fund; 5-7 Architectural League; Ellisons, dinner—order car; flowers to Ilka Chase Brown; tickets, Star-Spangled Girl; Brunch, Fran Koltun; check to World Wildlife; 8:30 Rubinstein, Carnegie; Call Jimmy Sheean; fly Miami, Dave, Tina Roberts; reserve La Caravelle; ducks here, Peter Schub..." And so on.

This is not intended by the author as a parody, of course; only as a taste of what it took to fill up her life five years after her husband had left a huge hole in it by committing suicide. Yet she might just as well be kidding herself, for if you turn those staccato phrases into sentences, you have an approximation of what her autobiography is like—an almost interminable list of names, animals, activities and events; shapeless in form and impersonal in tone ("Tears poured out of me," she even writes at one point); almost manic in its seeming determination to keep moving, keep drinking, keep eating, keep socialising, keep on keeping on (as they say), and not pause to weigh the relative value of the increments of life, not stop to reflect and define. It can be infuriating.

And yet by the time one has read enough to discover this about her book (you cannot really skim it, because a sentence is as likely to turn up an airplane crash in Africa or a Nobel Prize as it is to tell about another fish caught or pigeon downed), one has grown strangely attached to the text.

You simply never can tell what might turn up beneath the monotonous surface. It might be Marlene Dietrich; with whom Mary and Ernest used to dine now and then in Paris just after World War II: "When we were talking about the sea and fishing, she [Marlene] asked, 'What is wanting, Papa? Is it pearls, or some kind of fish? I never could understand it?' Wanting, it's a verb, daughter. An Irish waiter would say, 'What would ye be wanting.' 'No. No. I meant that thing I've heard—wade and found wanting. That must be in the sea.' Laughter and explanation of 'weigh.'"

It might be one of the Hemingways' more amusing spats. They fought off and on throughout their 17 years together, and the fights grew uglier as Ernest approached his sad end. But in the early days, when they were still feeling each other out, their battles could bring out the best in both of them. (Once Ernest hit Mary and Mary hit him back and Ernest promptly insisted on giving Mary lessons in how to hit correctly.)

Or it might be a quiet moment. Incredibly, there were peaceful times, especially ones aboard Ernest's beloved fishing boat, Pilar, when the two of them would simply take off from a world that kept pushing in at them. It takes a participant in those moments to remind us that Ernest could still relax and be his spontaneous self amidst all the Hemingway clichés that were accreting around him. Curiously enough, simple mention of these moments serves to rescue him from his caricature.

Besides, if you don't exactly grow fond of Mary Hemingway in these pages, you do come to admire her. As she writes in a somewhat silly self-interview at the end, "If events are properly recorded, the reactions should be implied." What the events reported here imply is that she gave up a potentially considerable career as a reporter to make of her life with Hemingway a superior work of creation. Of course, psycho-biographers will conclude that she exercised no real choice in the matter, that to judge from her accounts of childhood wilderness trips with her father in northern Minnesota, her life with Ernest must have been an extended acting out of certain primal fantasies.

Still, it clearly took extraordinary forbearance and a gritty willingness to overlook superficial wounds to her ego to stay the course she had designed for herself. By the time that course was no longer bearable and she had made up her mind to abandon it, it was too late; decency if not passion required that she continue. One cannot blame her for filling up her leftover life with trivia. She had much to avoid brooding about.

One other thing that makes "How It Was" uncomfortable to read: The book seems much more interesting when Ernest is alive and present than when Mary is alone on the scene. Perhaps this is because when all is said and done one is still in thrall to the legend—because the redeeming quality of this book is simply that it is about Ernest Hemingway. Perhaps. But I prefer to believe it is because Mary Hemingway was successful in her chosen career. She made of her life with the famous writer something that transcended her career alone.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Emergency Grant For Taylor Dance

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The Paul Taylor Dance Company, one of the foremost modern dance groups in the United States, has been saved from extinction by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Corporate Fund for the Dance, Inc.

The company had announced on Sept. 20 that it was being forced to disband because the sudden cancellation of a South American tour left insufficent funds to keep the 12 dancers and other personnel together.

NEA came to the rescue over the weekend, with an emergency grant of $17,500. The company must match the grant on a three-to-one basis—a total of $52,500—by Oct. 17, 1977.

The National Corporate Fund voted to underwrite the matching grant if necessary and to help the company with special appeals to corporations and foundations.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	E	R		A	L	M	A	S		A	N	A	T	
E	D	E		F	E	I	S	T		L	A	S	H	
S	H	I	P	W	R	E	C	K	S		I	N	T	O
P	A	T	R	I	O	T	A			A	G	N	E	S
A	R	S	O	N		S	H	I	P	S	H	A	P	E
			M	E	L		B	O	A	T				
S	H	I	P	M	A	S	T	E	R			I	L	L
H	O	S	T		S	H	O	A	T		A	S	E	A
Y	E	T			S	E	A	M	A	N	S	H	I	P
			S	O	T	E			L	A	S			
S	H	I	P	M	E	N	T	S		M	U	R	A	L
C	A	N	O	E			R	O	S	E	M	O	S	S
O	M	A	R		S	H	I	P	W	R	I	G	H	T
W	A	N	T		C	O	C	O	A		N	S	E	
S	L	E	Y		S	T	E	R	N		S	A	R	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagram North and South bid themselves to the accurate contract of six diamonds while their opponents contested in hearts.

Six diamonds was unbeatable because West's singleton spade was the ace: If either defender had held a spade singleton other than the ace, a lead in that suit would have sunk the slam quickly. As it was, the trumps could be drawn after any lead and the spades would eventually provide for a club discard from the North hand.

But West did the right thing by saving in six hearts, trusting his expert opponents to have reached the best contract. This could have been doubled and defeated by three tricks for a penalty of 500, but North tried six spades, not unreasonably.

It will be seen that six spades depends primarily upon an even spade division. The trumps can be handled if a defender has a singleton ace, but the declarer must guess. In view of the overcall, he would have played West for that card if given the chance by leading a low trump from his hand.

But he was not given this chance. West meanly led a diamond, and continued with his remaining diamond when he gained the lead with the spade ace at the second trick. East triumphantly ruffed to defeat the slam, and North and South ruefully congratulated West on his defense.

NORTH
♠ K63
♡ A
◇ AJ9642
♣ K84

WEST	EAST (D)
♠ A	♠ 10972
♡ QJ10854	♡ K9732
◇ 103	◇ 7
♣ QJ72	♣ 1053

SOUTH
♠ QJ864
♡ 6
◇ KQ65
♣ A96

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♠	2 ♡	3 ◇
3 ♡	4 ◇	4 ♡	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ◇	Pass	6 ◇
Pass	Pass	6 ♡	6 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ten.

Vikings Don't Need Tarkenton to Spoil Steelers' Thinking

By Leonard Shapiro

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Oct. 5 (WP).—"The Super Bowl," weary Steelers' coach Chuck Noll said, "is 4 million miles from my mind right now."

Noll and all of the Steelers had no one but themselves and a brutal Vikings' Defense to blame for their 17-6 loss to a Minnesota team that played without Fran Tarkenton last night. It was a game that Pittsburgh desperately needed to win. The Steelers are now 1-3, the Vikings 3-0-1.

The Steelers were victimized by four intercepted passes, two lost fumbles; they had two field goals and one extra point blocked; their quarterback, Terry Bradshaw, was sacked five times and they were penalized seven times for minus 64 yards.

Quarterback Tarkenton was on the sidelines with bruised ribs, and that marked the first time in his 16-year pro career that he has missed a game because of an injury, a streak of 211 games in all.

But Bob Lee, his replacement, didn't have to do anything very fancy last night. All he had to do was give the ball to his brilliant and versatile running back, Chuck Foreman.

The big tailback gained 148 yards in 27 carries—his personal high—and scored both Viking touchdowns, on runs of eight yards in the second period and four yards in the fourth for a 14-6 Vikings' lead with 11 minutes left to play.

There were other Viking heroes.

Journeyman cornerback Nate Allen, acquired in August from San Francisco, made four big plays—two interceptions, a blocked extra point after the Steelers' first and only score and a critical recovery of a bobbled punt early in the fourth quarter deep in Pittsburgh territory in perhaps the game's biggest play.

That recovery and Allen's four-yard return to the Pittsburgh seven set up Foreman's second and game-clinching score. Fred Cox added some gravy with a 43-yard field goal with 4:08 to play. The two-time defending champion Steelers were desperately searching for answers last night with their eerily quiet dressing room.

"It's going to be awfully tough to recover from this," said captain and linebacker Andy Russell. "We've got our backs to the wall and we just have to pull ourselves together. What we need most is a win."

"Again, the mistakes just killed us," added Noll. "I haven't got the answer... all we have to do is to start winning."

The Steelers had all manner of opportunities last night, but time and again Viking defenders came up with a big play.

Alan Page had five unassisted tackles, two assists and three sacks of quarterback Bradshaw. The Steelers' signal-caller also had to be helped off the field when he was moved down and knocked out by Viking blockers on Allen's final interception return late in the game.

Lions' Switch

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 5 (UPI).—Tommy Hudspeth today replaced Rick Forzano as interim coach of the Detroit Lions, two weeks after club owner William Clay Ford told him to get ready for the switch.

"We will work a lot harder," said Hudspeth, who flew from Tulsa, Okla., where he was on assignment as coordinator of personnel and scouting for the Lions, to attend the conference announcing his hiring.

"I will sit down with the staff and, like men, we will talk the situation over and see what needs to be done," Hudspeth said. "I will be demanding of our football team."

"I failed," Forzano said, eyes moist. "A head coach is judged by his record. Mine was 1-3 and 7-7 twice. In this situation, I was unable to overcome certain circumstances. Right now, its tearing at my insides."

Hudspeth, 45, spent time in the Canadian Football League and World Football League before joining Detroit in 1975.

The resignation of Forzano came a day after the Lions lost their third game in four this season, 24-14, to the underdog Green Bay Packers.

Prior to the second game of this season, Ford issued a win-or-else ultimatum to Forzano and general manager Russ Thomas. The Lions won that week, beating Atlanta, 24-10.

But the next week they lost to Minnesota, 10-9. They first failed on four successive tries to score with a first-and-goal at the Vikings' one-yard line. Then, in the closing minutes, they scored a touchdown but holder Joe Reed bobbled the snap, and there was no try for the extra point that could have tied the game.



United Press International.

HANGING ON BY A THREAD—Steelers' L.C. Greenwood holds on to jersey of Vikings' Brent McClanahan and stops the runner for a loss in first-period action in Minnesota.

Missouri Tops Senegal

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The University of Missouri routed Asfa Dakar of Senegal 85-45 last night in a 10th World Basketball Club tournament game.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Baltimore	3	1	0	.750	124	57
New England	3	1	0	.750	121	85
Miami	2	2	0	.500	88	83
Buffalo	2	2	0	.500	85	69
N.Y. Jets	0	4	0	.000	26	117
Central						
Cincinnati	3	1	0	.750	117	66
Houston	3	1	0	.750	77	43
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	.250	92	92
Cleveland	1	3	0	.250	89	137
West						
San Diego	3	1	0	.750	96	66
Oakland	3	1	0	.750	86	110
Denver	3	1	0	.750	123	33
Kansas City	0	4	0	.000	71	131
Tampa Bay	0	4	0	.000	26	99

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Dallas	4	0	0	1.000	109	53
Washington	3	1	0	.750	77	74
St. Louis	3	1	0	.750	110	86
Philadelphia	3	2	0	.500	58	67
N.Y. Giants	0	4	0	.000	55	90
Central						
Minnesota	3	0	1	.875	112	68
Chicago	3	1	0	.750	62	32
Detroit	1	3	0	.250	50	54
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	45	97
West						
Los Angeles	3	0	1	.875	95	62
San Francisco	3	1	0	.750	92	66
Atlanta	1	3	0	.250	47	68
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	66	112
Seattle	0	4	0	.000	65	126

Monday's Result

Minnesota 17, Pittsburgh 6.

Jackson, Many A's on Market

Baseball Free-Agent Season Opens

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Reggie Jackson's telephone in Baltimore is ringing, the signal that the greatest gold rush in baseball history is under way.

It rings because (1) the regular season has ended and (2) the free-agent season is open. And for the next four weeks an auction market will be building up for the 28 players from 11 teams who, to "play out their options," refused to sign 1976 contracts.

Besides Jackson, the list of prizes includes Don Gullett of the Cincinnati Reds, Doyle Alexander of the New York Yankees, Bobby Grich of the Baltimore Orioles, Dave Cash and Wayne Twitchell of the Philadelphia Phillies, Bill Campbell of the Minnesota Twins and nearly one-third of the Oakland A's: Sal Bando, Don Baylor, Bert Campaneris, Rollie Fingers, Willie McCovey, Joe Rudi and Gene Tenace.

"Nobody knows what's going to happen because none of us has been this route before," said Jerry Kapstein, the lawyer who represents 11 of the free agents. "It's a new experience for a lot of people."

Baseball has been rushing headlong toward its "new experience" ever since Andy Messersmith of the Los Angeles Dodgers won an arbitration ruling freeing him from the "reserve clause"—the clause in contracts that bound a player to his team until he retired or was traded. The owners challenged the ruling in the federal courts, and Messersmith won there last winter, auctioned himself in the open market and eventually signed with the Atlanta Braves.

Now, other players will follow in his footsteps. They are the first generation of free agents in a legal upheaval that embroiled the 600 major leaguers and 24 club owners all year and led to a $10-million lawsuit against the commissioner of baseball and to congressional hearings on the anti-trust laws.

Some degree of order has been worked into the gold rush because the players and owners finally negotiated a four-year "basic agreement" in July. It stipulates rules for dealing in the open market, limits the number of free agents any team may sign and sets a timetable for buying. But the "new experience" was still besieged last weekend by confusion, fears of collusion and charges of jumping the gun and tampering with other people's property."

Miller's Complaint

"There doesn't have to be chaos," said Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players' Association, "but the club owners have given us language for running the selection process that is hopeless. All that's written so far is the memorandum of settlement on July 12. The owners now are going to come at us with lawyers with language we've never seen. It's insanity, and it creates the possibility of a large-scale area of conflict.

"We've already filed a grievance with the National Labor Relations Board charging them with unfair labor practices. I've also asked the House Select Committee on Sports to keep an eye on the situation.

"The bottom line in my book is not confusion, though. It's whether they will live up to the contract and avoid collusion. There are all kinds of ways to play games with this thing."

Behind the bitterness, the baseball people were agreed at least on the following timetable for the gold rush:

As each of the 24 teams ends its season, before or after the playoffs and World Series, all players not signed to contracts will be free the next day.

As a free agent, each player or his representative may then "talk" with any team in the big leagues until Nov. 1. But the talk with any team other than his former one must be limited to the general merits of signing with a club, and must not include terms of employment. That is, the club may feel out a player's interest or extol the home city's climate or discuss how a man would be used in the lineup. But only his former team may discuss money.

On Nov. 1, all talk will cease for three days; that's to allow time for the final list of free agents to be drawn up.

On Nov. 4, a "draft meeting" will be held in New York. The 24 clubs will indicate at that meeting which of the free agents they want to pursue all-out. The clubs that finished last this season will have first pick—say, the Montreal Expos claim the right to negotiate with Reggie Jackson. But after 12 teams (plus his former team) have named a player nobody else may pursue him, and his "open market" then will be restricted to those 13.

Further, no team may sign more than two free agents. An exception: A club may sign as many players as it loses through free agency.

"I'm advising the players in writing what they are supposed to do and cannot do," Miller said. "During this first phase, it's a thin line between what they can talk about and not talk about. We borrowed language from the amateur draft rules, and they're not too precise. Now there's a chance that we won't have precise language even by Nov. 4. The owners said their negotiators weren't empowered to write it.

"If we go in with only the memo of settlement, then where there are holes, there are holes; where there's confusion there's confusion. And we'll call in the arbitrators.

Braun Signs

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Steve Braun withdrew from the free-agent draft and signed a 1976 contract with the Minnesota Twins Sunday night, just before he would have ended his six years with the team. It reduced the draft pool to 28 players.

Three other Twins became free agents yesterday: Bill Campbell, the American League's leading relief pitcher of 1976; Steve Brye, outfielder, and Eric Soderholm, the third baseman who sat out 1976 because of knee surgery.

The left-handed hitting Braun was used primarily as a designated hitter against right-handers, batting .288 with three homers and 61 runs batted in 417 plate appearances. Details of his contract for the season just ended were not revealed. He signed on the plane trip home from the Twins game at Kansas City.

Schoendienst Out As Card; Expos Hire Williams

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Red Schoendienst was fired today as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, ending a 12-year tenure that included two pennants and one world championship.

Schoendienst was fired two days after the Cardinals ended the season with a won-lost record of 72-90, fifth in the National League East and one of the team's worst finishes in years. No replacement was named immediately by the club.

Team president August Busch said, "We simply felt that a change was in order."

Expos Hire Williams

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The Montreal Expos, who ran up the worst record in major league baseball this year, today named Dick Williams as their new manager.

Williams, who once served with the Expos as a third-base coach, was fired as manager in mid-season by the California Angels amid widespread player discontent over his strong ruling hand over the team.

Williams replaces Charlie Fox, who took over from Karl Kuehl when the expos tried to boost their fortunes during the season.

NHL Season Begins With Familiar Look—Strong Canadiens

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP).—The National Hockey League opens its 60th season tonight looking much the same as it did when it closed its 59th.

California has gone to Cleveland, Kansas City has shifted to Colorado and Bobby Orr will perform his wizardry in Chicago. But, aside from the Orr deal, there haven't been very many trades of note. And the Stanley Cup champion Montreal Canadiens are still the team to beat.

The NHL, concerned over frequent bloodletting among its players and the resultant bad publicity in recent seasons, has heavy penalties set to combat violence this time around. Players are more likely to earn suspensions than merely sit in the penalty box for a couple of minutes for extreme rough housing.

The whole business begins with the Atlanta Flames visiting the Washington Caps tonight and the Colorado Rockies playing host to the Toronto Maple Leafs. The regular campaign concludes April 8 and then 12 of the league's 18 teams—the top three in each division—advance to post-season play under the NHL's highly democratic playoff system.

A look at the four divisions:

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division.

Montreal lost only 12 games last season, including just one in the playoffs. The Canadiens finished 42 points ahead of runner-up Los Angeles, finished fourth in goals scored and first in goals against. And this season they could get serious.

Guy Lafleur, who led the NHL with 125 points, big Pete Mahovlich, and speedy Yvan Cournoyer lead the awesome offense, which picked up even more scoring punch with the addition of Rejean Houle, a 51-goal scorer with Quebec of the World Hockey Association. The defense should be improved with youngsters Bill Nyrop and Rick Chartraw joining Guy Lapointe and Serge Savard.

Ken Dryden, coming off knee surgery, has looked good in exhibition play and will team with Michel Larocque in goal.

Barring a major catastrophe, Montreal will win the division. Los Angeles is the best of the also-rans. Pint-sized Rogie Vachon, Team Canada's most valuable player in the Canada Cup series, and center Marcel Dionne, a 40-goal scorer, are the heart of the Kings. The club also picked up Dave Schultz from Philadelphia to keep opponents honest and referees busy.

High-scoring Pittsburgh could give the Kings a run for second. Pierre Larouche piled up 53 goals and 58 assists last season and he's still a couple of years away from his peak. The Penguins shored up the defense with goalie Denis Herron and defenseman Don Awrey.

Detroit won't finish last in the division, but only because of Washington. Mickey Redmond's retirement hurt the Red Wings, who say they have hired a coach but won't divulge his name until next season because he has a commitment to another NHL club. The Caps have a coach and a good one in Tommy McVie but not much else.

Adams Division

This division appears to be the best balanced in the NHL with Boston, Buffalo and Toronto all capable of coming in first.

Boston, having unloaded a fistful of big names and big salaries, is left with solid goaltending in Gerry Cheevers and Gilles Gratton, a decent offense with Jean Ratelle and John Bucyk and a leaky defense, except for Brad Park. Buffalo has guys who can skate like Gil Perreault and guys who can score like Rick Martin, but the defense is suspect and the goaltending is worse.

Toronto could be the surprise of the division, especially if goalie Wayne Thomas is up to his form of last season. The Leafs are young and players like Swedish defenseman Borje Salming, a star in the Canada Cup series, bode well for the future. Goalie Gilles Meloche is the main asset of the Cleveland Barons—formerly the California Seals.

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division.

The Philadelphia Flyers go into the season with a couple of question marks named Bernie Parent and Bobby Clarke. Goalie Parent is trying to come back after a neck injury and hasn't looked good in the preseason. Clarke, second in the NHL with 119 points last year, skipped scheduled knee surgery over the summer but was slowed by a tendon injury in the Canada Cup tourney. Reggie Leach, 61 goals, and Bill Barber, 50, insure tre flyers of a potent offense.

The New York Islanders hope to challenge the Flyers on the strength of a superb defense anchored by Denis Potvin, strong goaltending by Glenn Resch and Billy Smith and a workmanlike offense. But they still need someone to score a lot of goals. Atlanta, behind the goalkeeping of Dan Bouchard and Phil Myre and a decent defense, hopes to beat out the New York Rangers again for third place.

The Rangers are rebuilding under coach John Ferguson and have acquired Ken Hodge from Boston to help Phil Esposito score goals. But whether Esposito can score often enough to make up for the club's defensive lapses is questionable.

Smythe Division

Chicago's hopes for success rest greatly on Orr's fragile knees. If he can play most of the season, the Hawks should be good enough to win this division again and boost their sagging attendance in the process. Vancouver, which lost to the Hawks by only a point last year, has unloaded some malcontents and picked up aging goalie Cesare Maniago, among others, in return. Dennis Ververgaert, 71 points last year, is the team's top offensive threat.

The St. Louis Blues, under new coach Emile Francis, still have offensive stalwarts Chuck Lefley and Garry Unger and still have defensive problems. Goalie Gary Smith, Olympic forward Steve Jensen and Swedish forward Roland Eriksson should beef up Minnesota's sagging fortunes. And the Colorado Rockies by any other name are still the Kansas City Scouts . . . and still a long way from respectability.

College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college football teams with first-place votes, records, in parentheses.)

	Points
1. Michigan (40) (4-0)	408
2. Pittsburgh (2) (4-0)	315
3. Oklahoma (4-0)	306
4. Georgia (4-0)	279
5. Nebraska (3-0-1)	226
6. UCLA (3-0-1)	212
7. Maryland (4-0)	122
8. Kansas (4-0)	113
9. Missouri (3-1)	99
10. Southern California (3-1)	80
11. Ohio State (2-1-1)	58
12. Notre Dame (3-1)	15
13. Florida (3-1)	15
14. Texas (2-1)	9
15. Arkansas (3-1)	8
16. Texas A & M (3-1)	7
17. Boston College (3-0)	6
18. Texas Tech (2-0)	5
19. Houston (2-1)	4
20. Tulsa (4-1)	2

Tanner Ends Streak Of Gottfried in 3 Sets

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Third-seeded Roscoe Tanner ended Brian Gottfried's hot streak with a 4-6, 7-5, 6-1 victory last night in the finals of the $125,000 Firemen's Fund international tennis championships.

After splitting the first two sets, Tanner broke the fifth-seeded Gottfried's serve in the second a 5-0 lead.

Yanks' Hunter Will Be on Enemy Grounds

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Catfish Hunter hates to pitch in Kansas City because he knows his nemesis will be waiting for him. That nemesis is not Amos Otis, George Brett, John Mayberry or any other Royal batter. It's George Toma.

You won't find Toma's name in any box score or baseball alamanac. He does his damage with a set of gardening tools, not a bat. Toma is the head groundskeeper at Royals Stadium. He and Hunter are friends from many years ago. They were on the same side of the fence when Hunter pitched for the old Kansas City Athletics in Municipal Stadium. But now things have changed. Hunter will be pitching for New York in the best-of-three playoffs, which start Saturday, against the Royals.

"Every time I go out there he has two inches of mud on the ground," Hunter said. "He really knows how to make it tough. When you combine that artificial surface with the wet mound, it's almost impossible to pitch there."

Hunter's career won-lost record against the Royals is 15-11. But at Royals Stadium, Hunter is 5-5; and 2-4 since 1972. In his home parks against the Royals, he has been 10-6, and 4-4 since 1972.

In the last four years, while winning only three of seven decisions in Kansas City, Hunter has won 86 and lost 46 overall.

"Catfish hates to come here and pitch," Toma said earlier in the season, after one of Hunter's rare victories at Royals Stadium. "I wasn't ready for him when he posted his win this season, but I'll be ready when the playoffs start."

What's the secret of the 48-year-old Toma's mastery over Hunter? A good memory and some tools.

"He doesn't like the mound hard," Toma said. "I know this because when he used to pitch here (with the old Athletics) I would dig a hole and make the slope of the mound soft. Now when he comes into town I make it as uncomfortable as the rules permit."

Toma's directions to the groundskeeper who handles the pitcher's mound are quite clear when Hunter is to start.

"I tell my man, 'Make the slope as hard as a rock.' He does what I tell him," Toma said.

Despite all this, Toma and Hunter have remained friends. When they get together, Toma is the teacher and Hunter the student.

"Cat has a big farm in North Carolina and is really interested in some of the techniques I use in gardening," Toma said. "It's really rare to see a millionaire doing his own gardening."

When Hunter pitched in Kansas City, he was part of the grounds crew under Toma.

"Before the game," Hunter recalled, "I would go out to the mound and doctor up the pitching surface to my liking. Now George tells me, 'You don't pitch for us anymore, you're the enemy'."

Hunter doesn't begrudge Toma because of his lack of success pitching in Kansas City. "I can't fault the guy for doing his job," Hunter said. "His job is to handle the grounds in Kansas City and do whatever he can to help the Royals win. My job is to pitch for the Yankees. Lately he and the Royals have had the edge. It's that simple."

Lights, Camera, Action; Take One: A Scene at Longchamp

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—In France, horse racing, "the Sport of Kings," is not for kings. On any Arc de Triomphe day, there'll be barons and earls, counts, countesses and more or less a marquis or two. No kings.

The missing royalty doesn't diminish the noble status of the horse market in France: Paris still is the center of international racing, the romantic watering hole where the best of the breed gather for the smartest weekend.

The Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe was this past Sunday, but it will be returning anon on film, and Ivanjica, the queen of French racing for 1976, again will be seen romping in the Arc, the final scene of a week of pomp and champagne, black ties and tails. The film is called "The Sport of Kings," and is being produced by a jockey-sized lady who fell off a pony at age 11 and went on to love horses, to shoot "The Favorite," "Mill Reef," and "The Year of Sir Ivor," the story about the daddy of Ivanjica.

Horses and people, bettors, owners, trainers, will be the stars of "The Sport of Kings," a light look of the glamour of horse racing on this side of the Atlantic. Claudia Hall Watson, 4 feet 11 1/2 inches, has other more serious documentaries on her resumé, "History of the Bay of Pigs," "Primitive to 20th Century Man." She was in Idi Amin land, working in Uganda on a film of the African struggle, where life was "fight, fight, fight," border wars, economic battles," when she decided on an exaggerated change of scenery, a film in France where "the culture is wine, food, French horses." Summers in Deauville, and Yves Saint Laurent suits in the fall.

Watson, an American, mostly has nice words for racing in France. It is less hectic, less chaotic than in America. It is also a smaller world. She sees it as a mixture of pleasure with business; "There is a great consideration for the horse here." This isn't the constant hard-running sprint of the United States. Patience, please. There is the loving care. After all, this is France, a country of romance, and the French racing society has ruled against having geldings in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

France is part of the "old world," and the original always is better than the copy, she says. There are the green sod farms of Normandy, the track of Chantilly, the only course where the announcer gives the call . . . "and as the horses go by the castle. . . ."

"There is a different way here," says the producer. "A different style. Racing is part of the social life."

Arc de Triomphe week, indeed, was a time to be sociable. A party at Maxim's, horse talk at the Ritz bar where Hemingway used to receive his tips from a bartender, now retired. There were drinks at Longchamp, too, and the camera was on the crowd drinking to celebrate its good fortunes, drinking to forget. One Englishman, a New York pub owner, said he "has become addicted to the Arc scene." The film may be another shot in the arm.

Ivanjica, Youth to D.C. Race

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—The Washington, D.C., International still is picking the winners of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. For the second straight year, the Laurel racetrack president has been able to pick up a little prestige here for his race.

This year, John Schapiro has garnered the winner, Ivanjica, and the third-place finisher Youth, both horses bred in America. Ivanjica is owned by Jacques Wertheimer, France's perfume giant, and Youth by Nelson Bunker Hunt, a Texan of oil and silver. Last year, Schapiro was able to talk the owners of the top three horses into flying the Atlantic.

There are now six horses in the International, which will have its 25th anniversary. Also in the field are New Zealand's Balmerino, winner of the New Zealand Derby, Japanese horse Fujino Pahsha and two horses from the Soviet Union.

Two horses not going anywhere this year are Bruni, the favorite in the Arc, who is being rested for his 5-year-old campaign, and Crow, second in the Arc and out until 1977, when he will be 4.

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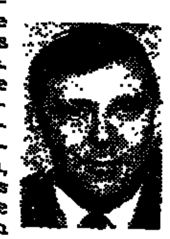
Observer

Campaign at Half Time

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—At the halfway point in the presidential campaign, here is the balance sheet on how the candidates stand:

STATISTICS—President Ford appears to hold a slight lead in statistics. *He is able to cite* 17,273 statistics off the top of his head in 40 minutes. Whether he has any inside his head is uncertain. Carter can recite *only* 16,874 top-of-the-head statistics in the 40-minute test span, but his defenders say this is because his Southern *drawl slows his* delivery. Both candidates wear their statistics on the tops of their heads in obedience to security regulations prescribed by the Secret Service.



Baker

CURTAINS—President Ford has refused to fire FBI director Clarence Kelley for having house*hold curtains* installed with federal assistance. Carter says Kelley should have been fired, but qualifies the statement. Since Kelley's curtains are already up and Ford hasn't fired him, Carter says, he doesn't know whether he will fire him or not if he, Carter, becomes president. The belief is that he will *simply* ask Kelley *to* take his curtains down.

LUST AND RELIGION—Carter claims to have waged many struggles with lust and never to have lost a battle. Carter believes lust is a sin, but as a Baptist, he expects God to be *forgiving* if the sin is admitted and repented. He teaches in a Baptist Sunday school. Ford attends St. John's *Episcopal Church. After* "prayerful" consideration there on a typical Sunday morning, he returned to the White House and forgave Richard Nixon. He has *still* not formulated his position on lust.

COMPASSION—No issue in the campaign has been harder fought than the vital compassion issue. Ford charges that Carter lacks compassion because of his stand on Kelley's curtains. Broadly, the Ford position is that no man with compassion would fire Kelley because of an all-too-human lapse over a few *curtains*. *Carter* has countered strongly and subtly with *an intricate series of moves* to show that he, not Ford, is the man who deserves the compassion vote. Thus, when Congress sent the President a $56-billion bill for social services and the President vetoed it, Ford charged that the Democrats (Carter) were trying to trick him into looking uncompassionate. Carter emphasizes his personal claim to compassion by insisting that the unemployed are people. Ford counters this by pointing out that the employed, who far outnumber the unemployed, are *also* people.

PRESIDENTIALITY—The question of which man is more "presidential" is believed by their advisers to be the most vital issue in the campaign. This is because both men, despite outward appearances, are running for President. Ford, having spent most of his life in Congress, is struggling to overcome the impression that he is "congressional." To demonstrate that he is "presidential," he stays in the White House and has photographers take pictures of him looking possessively at the Rose Garden.

LOBBYISTS—Carter admits *that he has taken trips* abroad at corporate expense, but says they were all right because, as governor of Georgia, he was only drumming up business for his state. Ford admits that corporate lobbyists have entertained him on golf outings, but says they were all right because he hardly ever talked business. The delicate question here is not whether talking business is good or bad, but whether the voters wouldn't feel more comfortable with a candidate who took bowling weekends from lobbyists instead of golf outings and foreign trips.

APATHY—All the polls show intense voter interest in apathy. For this reason, the fiercest struggle between Ford *and Carter has* been to determine which of them can come closest to total apathy. By working hard through the first half of the campaign to whittle his lead down to a mere 8 points in the Gallup poll, Carter seems to have firm command of apathy at the moment. Ford, however, has so far been largely bottled up in the White House refusing to campaign. *If he takes to the* stump in these climactic weeks *and shows himself to* the nation, he could easily recoup all the apathy Carter has gained in the past month and lose going away.

Regretting the Demise Of the Great Old Trains

Not long ago, Paul Bianchini, a Franco-American art-book publisher, learned of the imminent demise of the luxury cars of the old Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens. A veteran of Wagons-Lits journeys since his childhood in prewar Europe, Mr. Bianchini approached the firm and said he would like to publish an illustrated memoir of the good old days. The company agreed—and allowed him to take a temporary assignment as an assistant conductor to watch for himself as the super-luxe carriages trundle into history. His story follows.

By Paul Bianchini

PARIS (IHT).—The great Wagons-Lits expresses—the Flèche d'Or, Train Bleu, Arlberg Express *and Direct-Orient*—were an integral part of my childhood. Every summer, my family tucked me and brothers and sisters onto the Simplon Orient Express for our vacations in Italy. And years later, my daughter Paola was all but born aboard a luxurious Wagons-Lits car between Paris and Geneva.

But an assistant conductor's life, I found, is not quite as comfortable. Or as nerve-wracking. *For two weeks, as the* inexorable changeover to the new TEN (Trans-Euro-Nuit) cars continued, I wore the impeccable brown uniform of Wagons-Lits.

There was, I discovered immediately, a distinct shortage of mysteriously veiled beauties, trench-coated spies and distinguished royal emissaries. These days, those types cram themselves onto jets. Nowadays the average first-class passenger on the grand expresses is apt to be a businessman stolidly working over his memos, a harassed mother with weeping infants or a nice old lady off to visit a niece.

But there are exceptions, I found, as well.

On a recent Train Bleu run from Paris to Ventimiglia, I joined the conductor of Car 9, Mr. Dupont, at Track F of the Gare de Lyon. Our first task was to see that all passengers boarded correctly, and I was put quickly to work.

The passengers, disappointingly, seemed something less than grand. There was a middle-aged English couple who *distinguished themselves by bolting their supper, cold, in bed*; a smart French pair who insisted on stowing their striped cat and small hairy dog (both shedding) in their compartment, and an accountant who spread his charts over every centimeter of space.

But to break the monotony, there was also an aged Russian princess who spent the night ordering drinks from the pantry in an elegant nightgown. And there was a train freak as well: a young advertising man from St. Paul, Minn., who has spent *his vacations for years riding the great trains.*

Mr. Dupont himself was not without interest. A veteran of the Savoy restaurant in London, he has developed a philosophy of conductorship during his many years with Wagons-Lits. "First," he said, "a diversified background is vital. A conductor must be an expert on human relations of all kinds. He must understand all the intricacies of travel. He must love people—but he must know when to be firm, because when he is on board, he is the captain of the car."

His ideal passenger? The traveler who pays for his own ticket. "This man," says Mr. Dupont, "knows what he wants *and how to tip properly for it." One would guess that* Mr. Dupont is not uninterested in these little attentions.

The other great trains I rode on, besides the Train Bleu, were the Vienne Express, the Puerta del Sol (Paris-Madrid) and the Lombardy Express (Paris-Milan). On none of them did I find the Madonna of the Sleeping Cars, though for awhile in southern France I thought I'd spotted one of the breed. She was blonde, pretty and friendly . . . but then an extra female passenger was put in her compartment by another conductor, and she didn't reappear until the next morning.



John Steward

Paul Bianchini as assistant conductor, 1976.



Dining on the Orient Express, circa 1890.

This year, the Wagons-Lits firm is celebrating its centennial, and the transition to its new role as a service company has been in the works for some time. The stylish cars of old were designed for the wealthy who formed a "Wagons-Lits Set" much like the jet set of today. But the old plushness is no longer apropos. The new cars, owned by the nationalized railroads, will be sleek and *slick—like motels instead of grand* hotels, and the service considerably less elegant.

On my last run in the brown uniform, I managed to stain whatever image exists today. Despite careful warnings from Mr. Dupont that compartment doors open outward—and that these doors often made unwary waiters spill their orders—I managed to spill one passenger's coffee all over her and the compartment. Imperiously, Mr. Dupont told me I was an idiot. "This is not the way," he said, "that things are done on the Wagons-Lits."

PEOPLE: *Barbara Walters' Debut As $1-Million Anchorman*

Barabara Walters made her debut Monday night as American Broadcasting Company's $1-million anchorman and "delivered the news calmly, competently and without incident," says **Joan Hanauer** of United Press International. **Jay Sharbutt** of Associated Press said that the new team of Barbara Walters and **Harry Reasoner** "held up despite the weight of heavy advance publicity and advertising." To show that she hasn't lost her touch for interviewing, ABC aired a taped satellite interview by her of Egyptian President **Anwar Sadat**. Sadat, Sharbutt reports, seemed caught up in the spirit of her ABC debut. At one point, during questioning about Lebanon, he said, "I declare this for the first time, Barbara, for you." The show was preceded by a good-luck message to Miss Walters from **President Ford** and closed with her comment on herself, the new show and what she hopes happens on it. UPI's Joan Hanauer reported that **William Sheehan**, president of ABC News, said after the show that he thought the debut had gone "very well."

* * *

Eight *cartoons scribbled on* the attic walls of a house in Newton, Conn., by **James Thurber** more than 40 years ago are on their way to Columbus, Ohio. They will go on display as part of the permanent Thurber collection at his alma mater, Ohio State University. The drawings by the late humorist were donated by the owners of the house, Mr. and **Mrs. Allan Coster**, who discovered them under layers of wallpaper more than a year ago.

* * *

World chess champion **Anatoly Karpov** wants to play **Bobby Fischer** *but only if the American* eases his demands for rule changes in international play. In an interview with **Seth Hydans** of the Associated Press in Moscow's central chess club, Karpov confirmed that he had met recently with Fischer in Spain and Japan but denied reports that an agreement had been reached. "Serious disagreements surfaced" at the *meetings*, Karpov said, with Fischer holding to the demand that lost him his world title in 1975—that the 36-game limit be removed from championship play and that games continue until one player has 10 victories. "That formula is not acceptable to me," Karpov said. If they do meet, Karpov is "sure of my strength ... I understa[nd] that Fischer is also sure of [his] strength." He pointed out th[at] "Fischer hasn't played for f[our] years. I don't think that [it] helped him. The difference [be]tween me and Bobby is that B[ob]by always tries to astonish. It['s] not enough for him just to win. When I play, it is enough for [me] to be first, to win. And I usua[lly] fulfill this goal."



Anatoly Karpov

. . . sure of streng[th]

* * *

Danish director **Jens Jorg[en] Thorsen**, who plans to make [a] film on the sex life of Jes[us] Christ, Tuesday challenged **Ma[ry] Whitehouse** to a public deba[te]. He said that the British hou[se]wife, a campaigner for high morals, "is capable of readi[ng] pornography into the Holy Bible." Thorsen said that in such [a] debate Mrs. Whitehouse wou[ld] have a chance to demonstra[te] why she thinks that sexual [or] homosexual behavior is "o[b]noxious"—a term used by **Quee[n] Elizabeth** to describe the fil[m] *project*. At a press *conferenc[e]* Mrs. Whitehouse declared that sh[e] was sending a translated copy [of] the proposed script to Home Se[c]retary **Merlyn Rees**, with a lette[r] asking that Thorsen be kept ou[t] of Britain. She said that the depiction of Jesus and John in homosexual intercourse at the Last Supper and the "pornographic nature of the explicit sex scene which represents Jesus's resurrection amount to the ultimate in spiritual vandalism and corruption."

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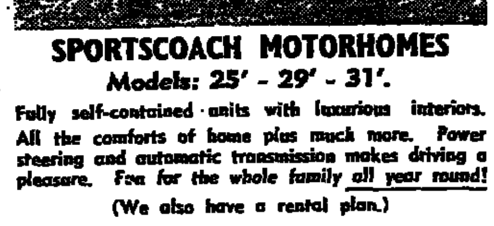
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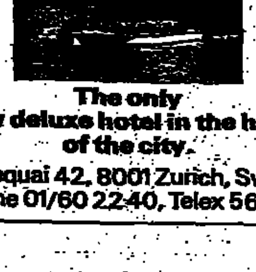
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